"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,139. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 1.

Active preparations were being made for the resumption of commerce with Santiago. The Red D liner Philadelphia has been chartered by the Ward Line, and is to sail from here on Saturday. About fifty Cubans hope to obtain passage on it, and it is expected that a large cargo will be carried. The Cuban newspaper plant is to be transferred.

Page 3.

Recruiting for the new infantry and artillery commands to fill the quota for this State under the second call was progressing rapidly, and another company went to Camp Black. The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was mustered into the State service.

The recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment at Camp Black complain that they have been ill-fed. They nearly raised a riot last night when Lieut. Kopper, who sympathized with them, left camp for Tampa, Fla., and they could not see him off at the station.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second Infantry, who was the first member of the invading army to set foot in Cuba, is home on leave of absence, having been wounded at El Caney. He says that at Daiquiri there was a race between men of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry for the honor of landing first, and that the honors fell to the men of the Twenty-second.

Page 5.

The transport Resolute was being loaded with supplies. She may sail for Santiago to-day. Capt. Eaton told of his experiences during and after the battle of July 3.

Page 6.

A dispatch from Clara Barton says that Dr. Lesser, his wife, and four nurses are ill with yellow fever. Dr. Lesser is said to be critically ill.

Page 7.

Tammany Hall is preparing to fight the new election bill on the question of its constitutionality.

Schangier Cola, a native of Bombay, India, and a graduate of Oxford, was committed to Bellevue to have his mental condition inquired into. He is a worshipper of Zoroaster, it is said, and kept a brazier filled with charcoal constantly burning in his room.

Page 12.

Conflicting provisions in the charter are responsible for keeping a man arrested, and living in Brooklyn, but now out on bail, in New York County. A test case is being heard to decide official rights.

The Tax Commissioners were informed that the usual increase in valuations would be made in New York County by the State Board of Assessors. President Feitner wrote a letter of protest to the board.

Gottlieb Stierlin, a farmer of North Guilford, Conn., threw his bank books, showing deposits of $6,595, into the Harlem River, and then jumped into the water himself. It is supposed that he was demented, and, having been disappointed in love, tried suicide.

The wounded men who arrived here on the Olivette are doing well. All but two are expected to recover, and even they, it is hoped, may survive their dangerous wounds. Clothing and delicacies for the soldiers were contributed from many sources. About a hundred are to be transferred to Bellevue to-day.

Merchants in the shopping district of Sixth Avenue are indignant at the determination of the Metropolitan Street Railway to suspend the horse-car service on the avenue until the trolley system is installed. They claim many of their patrons will go to other stores reached more directly. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway says it is impracticable to use a temporary track or to install one section at a time.

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MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Three Steamers of the Menondez Line Set on Fire—Several Spanish Gunboats Stranded.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says:

"Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning.

"Three steamers of the Menodez Line were set on fire.

"Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defense of the town, but were stranded.

"The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

Manzanillo is a seaport of Cuba on the Gulf of Guacanayabo, on the south coast, eighty-five miles west of Santiago. It has a population of 35,000, and in times of peace has an export trade in sugar, tobacco, fruit, and timber. It is one of the most important garrison towns in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Pando, who it is said is now in Havana, long made it his headquarters. There are supposed to be about 5,000 troops there.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the East Gulf States and near the Atlantic Coast, also on the North Pacific Coast; it is low throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain district, with a depression central in Manitoba.

The temperature has been high in the Atlantic and in the middle Rocky Mountain slope, also in the central valleys and lake regions. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic States and central valleys and the lake regions.

Very warm weather is indicated for to-day and probably to-morrow throughout the Atlantic States and central valleys, with increasing temperature in New England. Occasional showers will occur in New England and the lake regions and the weather will be generally fair in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	71	74
6 A. M.	71	69	75
9 A. M.	68	71	76
12 M.	68	73	79
3 P. M.	72	78	83
6 P. M.	72	73	80
9 P. M.	71	72	78
12 P. M.	70	72	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date, 1897	70
Corresponding date last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 69 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94, and at 8 P. M.

EMBARKING FOR PUERTO RICO

Troops Ordered on Board Transports at Tampa.

MAY START ON SATURDAY

Whole Expedition Expected to be on the Way Next Week.

BROOKE OFF TO CHICKAMAUGA

Leaves Washington to Complete the Organization of His Army.

MILES ON THE YALE

Four Batteries of Artillery Also on the Auxiliary Cruiser, Which Will Sail from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The advance of the American Army on Puerto Rico will begin this week, with Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News, as the points of embarkation. It will proceed rapidly and steadily until a force approximating 30,000 men has been landed on the south coast of the island, near Ponce, from which point a quick march will be made over a modern military road to San Juan, the capital.

After three days of consultation with the heads of the War Administration, Major Gen. Brooke, who is to command the invading expedition, left to-night for Chickamauga. The bulk of his army is already picked out and many of the regiments are under orders. At Chickamauga he will complete the organization of the force, the last section of which is expected to leave these shores not later than Saturday, the 30th of July.

The Bustle of Preparation.

The bustle of preparation for the new expedition was the feature of the day at the War Department. No such activity has been seen there since the war began. The desire and determination to do something and do it quickly were more evident than on the occasion of the embarkation of the Shafter expedition. For the moment the Santiago campaign and its gratifying results were lost sight of. Nobody asked what Shafter was doing. Everybody wanted to know what Brooke was going to do and when he would begin it.

So completely did the impending enterprise impregnate the atmosphere that the cloak of secrecy furnished but a thin veil. There could be no two meanings to the long talks participated in by Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Brooke, Commissary Moneagan, Quartermaster General Ludington, and Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau, who has come to the front by sheer force of ability as the business man of the Administration.

Before the day closed the admission was made semi-officially that the new expedition would get under way this week; that the troops would sail from Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News; that the first transports will probably sail on Saturday and that the second section will get away a week from Saturday.

Miles and Artillery on the Yale.

For the transportation of the expedition the army will use all the ships it owns or has chartered and will borrow all it can from the navy.

The Yale is already at Santiago, with Gen. Miles and some of the artillery intended for the expedition.

The St. Louis and the Harvard, which recently came North with Spanish prisoners for Portsmouth, will be pressed into service again as troopships, and they probably will take on their details at Newport News on Saturday.

Besides these big boats, capable of carrying a brigade between them, the Quartermaster's Department has the following vessels to draw from: San Marcos, Concho, Comal, Rio Grande, Leona, Alamo, Vigilancia, Seguranca, Orizaba, Yucatan, Seneca, Saratoga, Santiago, City of Washington, Manteo, Gussie, Whitney, Morgan, Aransas, Clinton, Allegheny, Berkshire, D. H. Miller, Cherokee, Iroquois, Matteawan, Miami, Breakwater, Stillwater, Olivette, Knickerbocker, Kanawha, Laura, Louisiana, Hudson, Unionist, Specialist, Gate City, City of Macon, Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, Comanche, Roumanian, Obdam, Berlin, Mohawk, Mississippi, Mobile, Massachusetts, and Grand Duchess.

The Troops Under Orders.

In the assignment of troops for the expedition litle change has been made from the designations announced already. It is understood here that the First and Second Divisions of the First Corps will go from Chickamauga. Ernst's and Hain's brigades of Gen. Wilson's division are under orders. From Tampa the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, including the First Brigade of regulars, under Schwann, have been ordered on board transports. The Fifth Regular Cavalry will go, but the detachments from the other cavalry regiments left there by Gen. Shafter will not be taken.

The two light batteries of artillery and the heavy batteries are to go. They will be reinforced by four light batteries now on the Yale, with Gen. Miles. With the siege train under Brig. Gen. Rogers, which will go from Tampa, also, this will make a formidable artillery complement, but it probably will be added to still further by withdrawing more guns from Santiago, even if the men who man them have to be left there for sanitary reasons.

Elaborate Commissary Preparations.

For the feeding of the Puerto Rico expeditionary force, Commissary General Eagen is already making elaborate preparations. On Saturday he will ship from Newport News by the transport steamer Massachusetts, now at New York, 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef and 6,000,000 pounds of soldiers' rations. These will be shipped to whatever point may be designated as the landing place of the expedition.

All the information that comes to the chiefs of the War Department confirms them in the choice of the south coast as the best objective for the transport fleet. Not only does Playa, the port of Ponce, afford a good anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water, but near it and accessible by a good road is the harbor of Guanica or Guayanilla, where ships of twenty-one feet draught may enter safely.

It is a spacious basin, completely landlocked, with an entrance only 100 feet wide, which could, according to military authorities, be easily fortified so as to be impregnable. There are no wharves there, but the banks are so steep that vessels can run up close enough to the shore to land passengers and men by throwing gangways from the decks to the shore.

Jouvos Another Favorable Port.

The Port of Jouvos, thirty miles to the east of Ponce, is another haven where the vessels that cannot be accommodated at Playa might disembark. Vessels of the largest kind can anchor there in safety from all winds, and there is room for the entire navy.

It is from Ponce, however, that the march on the capital will be made. The two cities are connected by a broad modern highway, the best road in the island, travelers say, and one admirably adapted for military purposes. This road is said to have been made with a heavy layer of crushed rock and brick, packed and rounded and covered with a layer of earth, upon which is superposed a top covering of ground limestone, which is pressed and rolled until it presents an almost glossy surface.

For troops landing at Guanica or at Jouvos, or Ponce, the march to San Juan will, it is expected, be an easy matter.

Rendezvous of the Transports.

There being three points of departure for the troops leaving this country for Puerto Rico, it is assumed here that the transports will rendezvous according to the original programme near Santiago, care being taken to allow none of the men to land so as to be exposed to fever infection.

It is yet possible that some of the regulars at Santiago may be included in the new army, though extreme caution will be used and none will be taken if thereby the risk of infecting the second expedition is run. Gen. Miles, who is to exercise general supervision of the Puerto Rico enterprise, is famous for the care he takes of his men, and he can be depended on to see that no useless chances are taken.

Role of the Navy.

The part which the navy is to take in the capture of Puerto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight 6-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

The reports that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the Secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear.

The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since the examination of the batteries at Santiago.

Transports Ready for Sea.

The transports Massachusetts, Roumanian, and Michigan, in this port, are ready to go to sea now, and the Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived yesterday, will be turned over to the Government as soon as she has been unloaded, and will be fitted out at once. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department has received orders to hurry things along on these vessels. Supplies are being placed on board as fast as possible, and the vessels are to sail to southern ports and take on soldiers, who are to go with the expedition to be sent to Puerto Rico.

The Roumanian has been ordered to sail at once for Newport News, and she will probably go to-day. She will take 800,000 pounds of fodder for 1,000 animals. The others are to be held here, and it is thought they are to take their details of men on board at this port and sail from here for Puerto Rico.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

Before Leaving She Is to Have Five More Guns Installed.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which brought the Spanish naval prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H., from Santiago, and afterward landed Admiral Cervera and his officers at Annapolis, arrived here yesterday morning, and was docked at the American Line pier on the North River. The St. Louis will take on coal, provisions, ammunition, and ship's stores, and will be ready for sea Thursday or Friday.

Capt. Jasper Goodrich said that he had received no orders, but it is expected that the cruiser will go with the expedition to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The St. Louis left Annapolis Monday, and nothing of interest occurred on the trip up the coast.

The most important feature of the St. Louis's visit will be the installation of five five-inch guns, thus converting her into the St. Paul class of auxiliary cruiser. She has been carrying only eight six-pounder guns, four forward and four aft. With her new armament to protect herself from such vessels as remain to Spain in the West Indian waters, and may ply without convoy between the fleets and participate, if need be, in minor engagements.

Several of the officers of the St. Louis in the employ of the American Line will now seek commissions in the navy, and a number of them whose names were not revealed went to the navy yard yesterday to undergo physical examinations.

Says We Are Helping England.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "El Imparcial accuses President McKinley of deliberately prolonging the war in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England in the final settlement to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

Need Not Assess Shareholders.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—According to the statement filed by Receiver John W. Mason of the Hampshire County National Bank of Northampton, the creditors will be paid in full, without assessment upon the shareholders. The report shows good assets amounting to $573,819; doubtful assets, $174,240; worthless assets, $117,200. The total liabilities reported are $505,797.

HOW SANTIAGO WILL BE RULED

President McKinley Outlines the Plans for Military Control.

CABLED TO GEN. SHAFTER

A Liberal Policy for Governing the Newly Acquired Province.

Former Political Relations Severed, the Inhabitants Will Be Protected by the United States—Military Occupant the Supreme Power.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night cabled the document to Gen. Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago.

The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of Gen. Shafter for the government of captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the Government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the Island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, July 18, 1898.

"Gen. Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:

"The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"'Executive Mansion,
"'Washington, July 18, 1898.

"'To the Secretary of War:

"'Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Municipal Laws Continue in Force.

"'Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

"This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander in Chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American Commander in Chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the Commander must be guided by his own judgment and his experience.

The Collection of Revenues.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the States he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in case of military necessity.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former Government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the Government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of Government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the Judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the proscribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

SANTIAGO COMMERCE REVIVES.

Business Men of This Country Eager to Enter the Field—A New Era for the Old City.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Before the capture of Santiago has been fully described inquiries have begun to reach the Treasury Department indicating a readiness on the part of business men to seize the earliest opportunity to resume the commerce with Cuba that had been declining for three years before the war and altogether ceased within the last three months.

There is no doubt that Secretary Gage will co-operate with all movements of this kind. The mining plants in Santiago Provinces will be enabled at once to resume operations. The railroads connected with them, the various branches of trade dependent upon them, the townspeople and the rural growers, some of whom will be glad to devote themselves, under protection, to the cultivation of tobacco and all the allied industries, will be encouraged to revive and seek the markets of the United States without corrupt Custom House intervention.

It is expected that the Spanish-speaking people will see a new light at once. They may imbibe so strong an appetite for the new order of things as to materially help the work of reduction of the western provinces.

The Administration has another hope about Cuba. At the very outset it has encountered yellow fever, in a town in which it has been endemic for several hundred years. The latest accounts of Santiago make its stenches and its neglect of the most ordinary precautions against disease notorious. There has been no respect for cleanliness, no municipal regulation of the use of the streets for unspeakable purposes, and there has been a waste of abundant water supply that might have been employed in part to keep the place clean and wholesome.

A gentleman who has resided in Santiago says he has no doubt that the sort of sense applied by Gen. Butler to New Orleans when he went there early in the war of the rebellion will have quite as salutary an effect upon Santiago as enforced cleanliness had upon New Orleans.

"I expect," said this gentleman, "to live to hear it said that yellow fever has not visited Santiago once during a Summer. It will take some time to clean up such a pesthole, but nature has done much to make the town healthful, while man has been doing his level best to render it uninhabitable.

"What is done in Santiago ought to be done later on in every Cuban port. Our supply of yellow fever has always come from Cuba. I hope that she will come out of this war not only free but well, and that she will no longer send yellow jack to us every Fall as she has been in the habit of doing."

SPANISH TARIFF IS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has signed the war tariff for Santiago, and it takes effect to-morrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there, and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

The tariff was signed by President McKinley, after a brief conference late this afternoon with Secretaries Gage and Alger. The instructions were immediately cabled to the authorities in charge of Santiago by Secretary Alger, so that the tariff can be put in force to-morrow morning.

The new tariff abolishes the discriminative tariff now in operation there, the rates for different countries at Cuban ports varying. This country took as its basis the rates accorded products of Spain, and applies them to all countries, not even excepting the United States. The most important change effected is a reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more on ships which go in and out of the port from the present rate of $1 a ton to a rate of 20 cents per ton. This old prohibitive tonnage tax under the Spanish custom has been additional to the customs duties. In contrast to the 20-cent rate declared for Santiago is our own tonnage of 3 cents. The heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban products and the 5-cent export tax on iron are retained, for a while at least.

No sooner had Santiago fallen than enterprising Americans began to look to the possibilities of profitable trade there. Inquiries quickly came to the Treasury Department from American merchants who desired to ship cargoes to Santiago. Many of these came from Florida points, where trade with the West Indies is a familiar thing. The President and the Secretary did not take long to decide that the simplest and most satisfactory solution would be to do as will be done in the Philippines—retain the existing Spanish schedules, freed, of course, from their discriminating duties.

Spain's present tariff in Cuba is a queer one. It went into effect under a royal decree of Aug. 3, 1897. Its avowed purpose was to force the people of the island to trade with the mother country only. To accomplish that end, two sets of duties are prescribed, one for "national products," the products of the "soil and industries, arts, and trades exercised in Spanish provinces or possessions," and another for foreign products. The one class is known as fiscal, the other as "differential" duties, and in computing what foreign goods shall pay the differential is added to the fiscal. Under the American administration the so-called fiscal duties only will be imposed, and there will be no discrimination in favor of citizens of this country.

The conquered territory not being a part of this country, American citizens will not be exempted from the tariff which will be levied as a military contribution and not as a Government tax. The proceeds will be applied to defraying military expenditures in Cuba. All the Spanish duties are specific. Copies of the Cuban tariff schedules are now in the hands of the Customs Bureau, and the duties are being translated from the Spanish pesos into American equivalents for promulgation for the benefit of intending shippers.

When Puerto Rico is taken the Treasury customs officials will be ready with a tariff for enforcement there. Already it has been decided to carry out there the same policy as in the Philippines and Cuba. The Spanish rates will be retained and the ports will be thrown open as soon as they are in our possession to the people of all nations on an absolute equality with the people of America. The Puerto Rico tariff differs radically from the Cuban in many of its schedules, but is similar in its possession of "differentials," which will be abandoned under the American administration.

SHIPS CAN GO TO SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent from the Treasury Department to the principal Collectors along the Atlantic coast:

"You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

Captured Steamer Off to Cuba.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The steamship Buena Vista, the first Spanish ship captured in the present war, left Norfolk this morning for Cuba. She took about 100 colored laborers.

STEAMER TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Philadelphia Chartered by the Ward Line—Newspaper Plant to be Taken to Santiago.

The first official intimation that commerce may resume its relations with the captured port of Santiago came to shipping men yesterday when the Maritime Exchange received notice from Washington that instructions had been given to Collectors to clear American vessels and neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba.

The Ward Line, which had been considering the dispatching of its chartered steamer Itiaka, which is due from the West Indies, decided to send a vessel Saturday, and announced that the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia had been chartered for the purpose. She will stop at Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago. She can carry 2,000 tons of freight, and it is expected that every available inch of cargo space will be taken.

Forty passengers are already booked for the first steamer to sail, and it is believed that her accommodations will be crowded, as hundreds of Cubans have announced their intention to go to Santiago on the first steamer. The fare will be $60.

The Munson Line is arranging to dispatch a vessel next week, and shipping men will not be surprised to see a fleet of specially chartered vessels rushing into the Santiago trade to supply the enormous wants of an almost famished population. Baracoa and the other ports brought under American control by the surrender of Gen. Toral will be included in the ports of call as soon as the American military supervision has been established.

Cubans to Return.

The Cubans of this city are making ready for a general return to their native isle. The vanguard, fifty strong, possibly, will sail Saturday if they can secure passage on the Ward Line steamer.

Señor Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, is at the head of this movement. Twenty have already joined the party, which expects to leave at once. Mr. Trojillo says that thirty more will do so before the end of the week. More than 200 who have large interests in Cuba will go as soon as they can make arrangements. Some of them have, in fact, been preparing for departure ever since the Americans began to invest Santiago.

Mr. Trujillo, Rafael Moya, A. B. Correosco, and other Cubans prominent in their native town met in the office of El Porvenir before any fighting was done at Santiago and set the matter afoot. It was agreed that the first contingent should leave as soon as that city fell. That it would fall they had no doubt.

Mr. Trujillo says it is his intention to transplant El Porvenir to Santiago. The paper was printed in this city nine years ago, and has since been the semi-official organ of the Cubans in this country. When domiciled in its new home, part of the sheet will be printed in English and part in Spanish.

Next Issue at Santiago.

The last American edition of the paper was published in New York yesterday. The next issue will be made at Santiago, but all copy for it will be written and the type will be set up aboard ship. El Porvenir will be the first newspaper to be moved from an American home to a foreign one.

Among other Cubans of prominence who, besides Mr. Trujillo, will compose the party, are Rafael Moya, who has large property interests in and around Santiago; Antonio Bravo Correosco, the owner of the Santiago Opera House, one of the handsomest amusement places in the West Indies; Señor Ziegenfuss, owner of the Sigua mines; Señor Auza, a large cane planter, and Manuel Sanguily, brother of Gen. Sanguily.

"When Havana falls," said Mr. Trujillo yesterday, "five thousand Cubans from hereabout will move back to Cuba to become citizens of the Cuban Republic."

The Yankee Sails for Santiago.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee sailed from the Norfolk Navy Yard at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed the Capes, outward bound, two hours later. Her destination is Santiago, where she will join the squadron that is to sail for Spain.

Sioux City Must Pay Bridge Tax.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 18.—Several years ago Sioux City voted a $500,000 tax to help the Combination Bridge Company span the Missouri River here. The property owners afterward claimed the tax was unconstitutional, and would not settle. To-day the District Court decided in the company's favor.

CARLISTS READY FOR REBELLION

Prepared to Make a Fight for the Spanish Throne.

WAITING FOR A SIGNAL

Well Provided With Arms, Ammunition and Stores.

Can Be Taken Across the Frontier in a Single Night—Movement Well Organized.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms, and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier.

"When the signal for a Carlist rising is given, the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments.

"The Basque provinces seem very quiet, but this is explained by the fact that the orders of Don Carlos are most stringent in the sense that nothing must be attempted until he gives the signal, when the rising is to be general.

"The Government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. During the last few days more troops have arrived at Tolosa and Vergara, two points of strategical importance in the last civil war.

"The signal for the rising will probably be given in the country between Catalonia and Valencia (the 'Maestrazgo country') and in Navarre, where Don Carlos has his most fanatical partisans. The Basque provinces would follow when the garrisons there shall have been weakened by the necessity of sending troops to fight the Carlists in Navarre.

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andulusia, are buying arms. Gen. Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

HALT IN PEACE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is less generally realized; and, partly owing to Senor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the Government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals."

MADRID, July 18.—The newspapers here assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity, "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippine Islands as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public, and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

TO PUSH THE WAR WITH VIGOR.

Blows to be Struck in Rapid Succession Till Spain Is Forced to Sue for Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—While Spain is talking of peace, President McKinley is making war. He will not rest on the Santiago victory. The President and his Cabinet are agreed that every consideration of wisdom, necessity, and humanity indicates that the campaign shall be pushed with greater activity than has marked the operations at Santiago.

There has been great activity before today at the War Department, but business just hummed there from early this morning until late at night. Admonished by the President, the Secretary of War was stimulating every bureau of his department to efforts to make ready and put in motion the expedition to Puerto Rico. No obstacle is to be permitted to stand in the way of the very earliest possible departure of the troops in that expedition. Everybody concerned in the arrangements got the idea to-day that there was to be no lagging or waste of time in the completion of unnecessary details. Men, supplies, transports, and coal are to be ready at once. All trifles are to be swept out of the way of the forces and the supplies that they will need.

Activity at the Navy Department.

While the officers of the War Department were rushing about as they have not been doing since the war broke out, each man charged with the immediate performance of some duty involving some preparations for departure of troops, the Bureau of Navigation and other bureaus of the Navy Department were equally urgent about their business. The same activity was being applied to the preparations for the Eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, that was addressed at the opposite side of the building to the Puerto Rico expedition.

Apparently important business having official sanction has delayed progress with that expedition. The task of getting the vessels ready is prodigious. Red tape was getting in the way continually, and would have continued to trip up some of the arrangements all Summer had no peremptory orders been issued.

Now the directions are to sail, to defer all repairs than can be completed hereafter, and to move to the eastward as speedily as possible.

The Administration is of the opinion that this course will be better in all respects than the adoption of a programme that would keep the troops inactive all Summer, and then mass them about Havana to crush Spanish rule in Cuba at one blow. The Administration is intent upon hitting the crushing blow, but it is the conviction of the President, and he will act upon it, that with the seasoning of the Summer at Santiago and Puerto Rico, the United States forces will go to Havana so well acquainted with the foe that they will strike him with more terrible effect.

Bases in the West Indies.

It begins to look now as though the Administration would be ready, when the time shall come, to move upon Havana from several bases in the West Indies. Key West will furnish the navy with fuel and ammunition, as well as subsistence, but Santiago will contribute such forces as may be spared from that section when the as-sailing force is needed at Havana, and from San Juan it is probable that every regular will be drawn to effect a landing and reduce the capital of the Spanish colony.

Before the next meeting of the Congress it is the hope of the Administration that it will be possible to report that Spanish rule is ended in this hemisphere. In order to make that hope good, the days of the Summer are to be made the best possible use of, and with the Fall and better weather it is expected that the army will have only to complete the work begun by the navy.

A Cabinet official to-day said it was amazing that Spain seemed to lack all comprehension of her deplorable condition and inability to continue the war. Her best fleets have been wiped out, her hold on the Philippines is practically at an end, and now she has approved Gen. Toral's surrender of 5,000 square miles of Cuban soil. And yet, he said, Spain seems to take no account of her misfortunes, and to adopt no means to limit the extent of her defeat and losses.

Under such circumstances, he said, the only thing left for this country to do is to press on until Spain reaches some comprehension of her impotence. It is with this end in view that active steps are being taken for further aggressive campaigns.

Talk of a Dictatorship.

MADRID, July 18.—The País, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship, and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, July 18.—Spanish fours opened at 38⅛ and later declined to 38. Saturday's closing price was 37¾. At the close to-day Spanish fours were 37⅞.

Gold is quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 174.70; at Madrid, 70.25; at Lisbon, 79.25; at Rome, 107.45.

PARIS, July 18.—Spanish fours opened today at 38; Saturday's closing price was 38.35. They declined to-day to 37.92, but regained sufficient strength to close at 38.10.

Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, rentes were firmer, especially for cash, and Italians were heavy. Spanish fours reacted on realizations, due to the reports of trouble in the Province of Huelva, which also lowered the price of Rio Tintos.

BERLIN, July 18.—On the Boerse to-day business was irregular, and international securities were quiet, except Spanish fours, which recovered somewhat. American securities and local shares were maintained.

FRANKFORT, July 18.—Prices were maintained here on the Boerse to-day, in sympathy with the firmness elsewhere.

MADRID, July 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58.50. Gold was quoted at 68.50.

The Charge Against D. G. Reed.

Vice President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company, commenting yesterday on the report that Dwight G. Reed, the company's representative in Madrid, had been accused by Spaniards of being a spy, said that the company had not had any communication with Madrid since the war began. "Our business with Spain is entirely suspended," said Mr. Kingsley, "and we have not heard anything from Mr. Reed since the beginning of hostilities. We therefore are in no position to give any information about Mr. Reed beyond the fact that he has been this company's representative in Madrid for several years—a fact which speaks for itself."

ICE-BOUND WHALERS AIDED.

Government Relief Party, by Using Reindeer, Contrives to Get Provisions to Point Barrow.

TACOMA, Wash., July 18.—The revenue cutter Bear arrived at St. Michaels July 7, bringing news obtained at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government relief party, carrying provisions to several hundred ice-imprisoned whalers at Point Barrow, reached Point Barrow March 29, having covered 1,500 miles of difficult arctic traveling in midwinter.

The expedition started from Cape Vancouver Dec. 17. Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call journeyed via St. Michael, Unalaklik, Point Rodney, and Cape Prince of Wales. A hundred reindeer were secured from natives, also the Government herd of 300 at Cape Prince of Wales, where Missionary Lopp volunteered to drive them 500 miles to Barrow, taking seven native herders. The expedition proceeded via Cape Blossom, reaching Point Franklin, where the whaler Belvidere was imprisoned, March 26, and Point Barrow three days later. Lieut. Berthoff went ahead with dog teams, and succeeded in getting 1,000 pounds of provisions to Cape Blossom for the use of Jarvis, Call, and Lopp when they arrived.

The whalers greeted the expedition with great demonstrations of joy, though they had supplies to last until August, when the cutter Bear will rescue them. Agent Brower of Liebes Company, at the Point Barrow storehouse, gave them his supplies, requiring the Eskimo, usually depending upon him, to provision themselves. The Eskimo killed a thousand deer, besides many seals and fish, game being unusually plentiful.

From the abandoned whaler Navarach 854 sacks of flour were obtained. Lopp's reindeer herd insures the whalers plentiful food until August.

Lopp returned to Cape Prince of Wales before the cutter Bear called there last month. The Government officers give Lopp all the credit for getting the reindeer through successfully.

YUKON BOATS WRECKED.

Four River Vessels Swamped in Bering Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—It is reported at St. Michael on July 7, when the St. Paul sailed for this city, that the Conemaugh from Seattle was overtaken in the Bering Sea by a hurricane and her tow, a Yukon river steamer, laden with stores, was lost. Steamer and cargo were valued at $60,000. Two barges towed by the Alaskan Commercial Company's steamer Portland were lost in the storm. They cost about $20,000. A similar fate overtook a new Yukon river boat, towed by the National City. The loss in the last case was $50,000.

WESTERN FARMERS NEED HELP.

So Many Men Have Gone to the War Crops Cannot Be Cared For.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Nebraska and South Dakota farmers are crying for help to gather their crops.

"The great trouble that the farmers of Nebraska experience this year is finding men to harvest their crops," remarked C. H. Walworth, a South Omaha horse dealer, who had just returned from a tour of the State. "During the last ninety days Nebraska has sent 3,000 soldiers to the war. Most of them were young men, and a large proportion were from the farms.

"Take 1,500 or 2,000 young men out of the farming sections of the State, and the result is something to cause alarm. The farmers are paying good wages for harvest hands, in some instances $2 a day and board, but still they are unable to secure the necessary help. This condition, added to the fact that the small-grain crop is the largest ever known, places the farmers in an awkward position.

"During my last trip into the country I talked with fully 800 farmers, and from opinions gathered I think that I am safe in estimating the wheat yield at twenty bushels per acre, while oats will come close to fifty. It is too early to predict the outcome of the corn crop. The acreage is unusually large at this time, and the conditions are most favorable for a bumper crop."

What Is the American Record?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Advices from the China Squadron describe a particularly smart coaling competition in which the battleship Victorious was the winner, with an average of 111 tons 1 cwt. per hour. Her crew placed 248 tons in her bunkers, all the officers and men and the chaplain working their hardest to achieve this splendid result. The Barfleur [illegible] 9 cwt. per hour.

SCHLEY VISITS SANTIAGO HARBOR

Forts and Batteries Less Formidable than They Looked.

MORRO IS NOT DEMOLISHED

Not a Gun Mounted in or On the Old Castle, It Is Said.

Reports of the Damage Done by the Vesuvius and the Guns of the Fleet Greatly Exaggerated.

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UNDER MORROW CASTLE, Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 17—3 P. M.—At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The lowering of this emblem of the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore and by the Brooklyn, New York, Vixen, and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance.

Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieuts. Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago Harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the navy and army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon, Commodore Schley, with Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieut. J. H. Sears, the Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. B. W. Wells, the Flag Secretary, and three invited correspondents of The Associated Press, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batteries.

Morro Not Demolished.

Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment, Capt. Cook saying:

"We need El Morro as an object lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow of the beetling cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves, and around the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one bastion was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor, and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror-inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid-fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. These were ugly-looking and dangerous. Below, on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted.

Houses on Cay Smith Not Injured.

The Estrella battery and a small neighbor further in showed no guns, while the famous Cay Smith was covered with blue, white, and yellow houses situated in groves of flowering trees, some of the buildings looking as if they had been the resorts of pleasure-seekers in happier times. Others were humble enough in appearance for fishermen's houses. All were deserted, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, was touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily-constructed casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fire. When the firing ceased the gunners had only a few steps to climb to their six-inch rapid-fire guns, which almost always fired a few spiteful farewell shots.

At Punta Gorda there were two four-inch guns, one above the other, and unprotected either by sand or earth. These guns commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by one well-directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship, but this is a chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil strife, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned, in the harbor.

Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, which lies with her bow pointed toward the city. She had a list to starboard, and rested on a reef near the foot of Morro cliff. The cruiser was sunk to the upper deck, on which one six-inch gun remained. One torpedo tube was loaded, and the auxiliary battery seemed in place. Evidently the crew of the Reina Mercedes left her in a hurry. This is less to be wondered at when it is noted that there were great gaps in her sides, showing where two twelve-inch and two thirteen-inch shells had struck her.

The sea washed gently through the after cabin of the cruiser, which was decorated in old-fashioned style, and the wind fluttered a red silk curtain, which could be plainly seen over an inner door as the launch steamed by.

The Wreck of the Merrimac.

About 600 yards ahead of the Reina Mercedes and almost in line with her was the wreck of the Merrimac, lying in fully six fathoms of water, and on the very edge of the channel. Had not the current swung the doomed ship alongside, instead of athwart the channel, the latter would have been well blocked. When Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson took the collier into the Harbor he was hunting for a four-fathom spot, and only missed it by a few hundred yards.

At the firing stations on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met a Spanish artillery Captain, who was courteous but gloomy. Commodore Schley was his own interpreter, and advised the officer, with the few men under his command, to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as possible.

When the Spanish Captain was asked to point out the route to the six-inch battery on the west hill he said there was none, and explained that the way to get there was over steep, rocky, and difficult ground. It was learned later that this was not true, and it was surmised that the Spaniard was anxious to prevent the Americans from seeing the damage done by the bombardment.

First Glimpse of the City.

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse at Santiago City, and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water, lest some contact mine put an end, as the Commodore remarked, "to our quiet pleasure party."

The broad lakelike spot in the harbor where the Spanish fleet, destroyed two weeks ago to-day, used to lie during the bombardments was skirted, and the brilliantly painted buoys which marked the shallows noted. Punta Gorda was then rounded, and, distant about two miles, the City of Santiago shone out, the cathedral being especially well defined and the masts and funnels of not a few vessels showing at its wharves.

At that distance Santiago did not show any traces of the destruction wrought by the 101 out of the 106 eight-inch shells fired on the city limits last Monday.

This evening, soon after the mines were exploded, Commodore Schley, accompanied by his staff, re-entered the harbor.

Speaking of the military victories of July 1 and 2 and of the naval victory of July 3, Commodore Schley said:

"These victories may serve not only to deprive Spain of her colonial possessions, but to bring about a change of frontiers in Europe. She cannot get the terms now which she might have had two months ago. What can she hope for in six months more of such warfare? Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

CRITICISM IN WASHINGTON.

Officers Regret that Schley Was Not Allowed to Force an Entrance to Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The morning dispatches from Santiago enumerating the armaments of the captured forts about Santiago moved army and navy men to smile, and later dispatches of to-day are provoking some naval officers to recall stories heard here about the time Santiago Harbor was blockaded by Schley and Sampson.

Immediately after Commodore Schley reached Santiago with his squadron Sampson hurried to his aid, and back came the report that Admiral Sampson had been hastened to his post by the anxiety inspired by the Navy Department lest Commodore Schley should rashly brave the barriers and penetrate the harbor in which Cervera's fleet had taken refuge.

On several occasions since very interesting reports have come to the Navy Department about the terrific bombardments that have enlivened the tedium of blockading work. The forts have been silenced several times, vast areas of the harbor defenses have been reduced to ashes, and infinite damage has been reported as inflicted upon shipping and upon the buildings along the shores of the harbor.

This afternoon the papers carry a statement that Commodore Schley, making an inspection of the captured forts, has learned that they do not contain the guns that could have inflicted the terrific storms of shot and shell that have menaced the fleet of Admiral Sampson.

The works destroyed by the dynamite cartridges of the Vesuvius appear to have sprung out of the ground again, quite like the works that were said to have been destroyed, and to his disappointment Commodore Schley has found that if he had acted upon his inclination and run the batteries they could not have hurt him much, while his bravery and enterprise would have reduced the city to terms without the help of the army.

"Moral defenses," said a naval officer this afternoon, "have protected Santiago, as they did not protect Manila. Schley did not take any stock in Spanish mining or in Spanish enterprises. He had a contempt for Spanish marksmanship, and he had great faith in the unexpected rush. But with some other officers, who could not quite adopt Farragut's motto, 'Torpedoes be damned,' the fear of mines and torpedoes unquestionably made the presence of the army absolutely necessary.

"The battle with Cervera's fleet has shown with what spirit the fleet would have been assailed in Santiago Harbor. We should not have lost a vessel.

"I confess to a degree of surprise that our naval officers at Santiago did not learn accurately about the armament of the forts that have been found to be so feeble in power and so easy to overcome, if they had been assailed on the land side. Every naval officer will wait with great interest to learn just what it was that kept our vessels from earlier becoming acquainted with the interior of that harbor."

CORREA GETS TORAL'S REPORT.

Government Left the Responsibility for the Surrender to the General and Blanco.

MADRID, July 18.—6 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has received a dispatch from Gen. Blanco, including Gen. Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Toral's report is dated Saturday evening, July 16, and its details accord with the reports already published.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Capt. Gen. Blanco and Gen. Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the Government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the Government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay."

THE OUTLYING GARRISONS

Will Be Informed of Surrender by Officers Sent by Toral—Daily Skirmishing at Guantanamo.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 17—9 P. M.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth Army Corps, outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of Gen. Toral's forces is likely to cause some trouble.

The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans under Gen. Perez have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba.

Gen. Miles, who arrived here on the Yale this afternoon, says that Gen. Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province notifying them of the surrender.

The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached, and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all are notified.

MUST SALUTE OUR FLAG.

First Foreign Warship to Recognize It Flying on Cuban Soil Will be the Genouilly.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A French warship will be the first foreign ship to salute the American flag flying on Cuban soil. Word has been received here that the French cruiser Rignault de Genouilly, which has been ordered to Santiago, has reached Guantanamo, only a few miles from Santiago.

The first formality on arriving at Santiago is for the foreign warship to salute the flag of the Government of the port. Had the Rignault de Genouilly arrived before yesterday noon her formal salute would have been to the Spanish flag then waving over Santiago, but as her arrival will be after the raising of the American colors the salute will be to the American flag.

The French Consul at Santiago and 800 French citizens, residents of Santiago, have returned there after about two weeks at El Caney, where they took refuge when the battle was on. The Consul's reports to the officials here make no reference to suffering, and it is concluded that the French colony fared reasonably well in the matter of rations while refugees from the city. They received daily supplies, understood to come from the Red Cross. It is probable that a number of the French residents will be taken off by the Rignault de Genouilly.

The cruiser Amiral Rignault de Genouilly was among the foreign ships in the roadstead of San Juan de Puerto Rico when the war vessels under Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of that place on May 12. Dispatches from Port au Prince describing the action said that the French vessel was hit several times by pieces of flying shell, and that her smokestacks had a few holes shot in them. Other advices were that the French seamen aboard cheered the Spaniards throughout the action.

The Amiral Rignault de Genouilly is an unarmored cruiser of the third class, now used as a training ship. She was built at Brest in 1876. She is armed with eight five-and-one-half-inch guns and eight machine guns, and carries a crew of 198.

Southern Express Company in Cuba.

The Southern Express Company dispatched by steamer from Tampa on Sunday a corps of its employes to establish an agency at Santiago de Cuba. This party carried nearly a thousand packages of freight shipped by families and friends to the soldiers in that vicinity.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Official Dispatch Gives the Number of Cases as 300—Gen. Duffield Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An official dispatch was received late last night from Santiago, stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate by one-half of that given in press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities.

Col. Alden, Acting Surgeon General, says the situation is much less serious than would appear at first glance, for while the aggregate of 300 seems large, it is relatively small when it is remembered there are 25,000 troops at the front.

Many anxious inquiries from relatives and friends of soldiers are coming to the War Department, owing to the fever reports. This has led to the consideration of the practicability of getting the full list of fever patients, mainly as a means of relieving the anxiety of those whose friends are not affected. It is thought such a list will be available in a day or so.

In the meantime, inquiries have brought definite information that Brig. Gen. Duffield is down with a mild case of fever. It is giving the Surgeons no apprehension, as the attack is yielding readily to treatment.

WRECKS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

The Maria Teresa Floats Off the Reef on Which She Stranded—Big Guns Practically Uninjured.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 17.—Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn is authority for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has floated off the reef on which she stranded and that her heavy armament is practically uninjured. The Captain also says the cruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States Navy, a trophy of the glorious July 3d.

The Cristobal Colon may also be saved, though a good deal depends on the weather, which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be impossible to float her.

Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticism of the treatment of the Colon immediately after her surrender. They believe the ship could have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water had divers, carpenters, and machinists, with a competent prize crew, been sent on board of her.

The crew of the Brooklyn regarded the Vizcaya as their particular enemy since the time when they were both present at Queen Victoria's jubilee display, when there was much comment abroad on what a good fight might be expected between the two ships if they ever met.

Of the four big ships which were in Admiral Cervera's fleet only two are surely doomed to destruction. They are the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, and these, as a coincidence, were the two cruisers which went into Havana Harbor after the blowing up of the Maine and were moored near the wreck of the United States battleship in all the bravery of paint, gilding, and bunting, seeming to gloat over the ruin caused, while the people of Havana shouted themselves hoarse, fired myriads of bombs, and bragged unceasingly of what the two formidable armored cruisers of Spain would do with the United States Navy should ever a fair fight be possible.

"Surely," remarked Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester, formerly of the Maine, "this avenges the Maine."

PLAN TO GIVE CERVERA A HOME.

Citizens of Tampa Grateful for Good Treatment of Hobson.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 18.—A movement was started here to-day to present Admiral Cervera with a home on Tampa Bay, partly in recognition of his humane and chivalrous treatment of Hobson and crew and partly from a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

Spanish Officers Visit Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 18.—Admiral Cervera and his fellow officers are evidently determined to take full advantage of the liberties which, though they are prisoners, are so freely accorded them. To-day the Spanish officers made a round of the principal stores in the city, purchasing articles of apparel. There are at present three patients in the hospital, two suffering from wounds and one from climatic fever.

Sampson's Report Is on the Way.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Sampson's report on the destruction of the Cervera squadron has not yet reached the Navy Department, although it is now more than two weeks since that famous naval fight occurred. The report is on its way, however, coming by one of the auxiliary craft, and will be on hand within the next few days.

SENECA'S WOUNDED REJECTED.

Quarantine Officers Feared They Would Bring Yellow Fever.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 18.—Quarantine officials have refused to permit the Seneca, with wounded, to land at Old Point Comfort for fear of yellow fever.

The Meriden Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.
208 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE.

RUSH TO GET WATSON AWAY

Peremptory Orders for the Fleet of Colliers to be Ready to Sail Thursday.

MAY START FOR SPAIN SUNDAY

Expedition Will Be Assembled Off Santiago by that Time—Large Quantity of Coal and Supplies to be Sent.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—While the War Department was in an unprecedented fever of activity in connection with the forwarding of the Puerto Rico expedition to-day, similar access of energy was discoverable in the Navy Department's preparations for hurrying Commodore Watson's squadron to Spain.

The fleet of seven colliers which is to accompany the squadron is now mobilized in Hampton Roads. Five of them are loaded to their capacity with coal, and are in the roadstead ready to sail. These are the Alexander, with 4,520 tons; Abarenda, 4,100 tons; Justin, 2,780 tons; Leonidas, 2,580 tons; Cassius, 3,764 tons. The Hannibal took on 2,580 tons of coal to-day and dropped down into the Roads. The Scindia will load to-morrow, taking 4,860 tons. When she completes her cargo, which will be by to-morrow night, the entire collier fleet, with 25,134 tons of coal aboard, will be ready to start for Santiago.

Several of these colliers were in the hands of the Bureau of Construction and Repair receiving additions to their armaments, when peremptory orders were issued to stop all work on them so that they could be loaded and sail by Thursday. If further evidence of the imminent departure of the squadron were needed this fact alone is regarded as supplying it.

The colliers are not the only portion of Commodore Watson's squadron to receive hurry orders, however. The supply ship Glacier, which is to carry the commissary outfit of the expedition, has been ordered to leave New York for Santiago to-morrow or the next day, if possible, and under no circumstances later than Thursday.

Reports received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to-day indicate that the Glacier will be able to sail to-morrow. She will proceed direct to the vicinity of Santiago, where she will join the fighting ships of the squadron. The Glacier will carry 300,000 pounds of beef and mutton, 300,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, 700 tons of ice, rations for 4,000 men for three months, and a quantity of supplies for the officers' mess.

The Supply, another of the commissary ships, will sail from New York about the same time with supplies for Sampson's fleet off Santiago. She will have aboard 75,000 pounds of fresh meat, 100,000 pounds of onions, potatoes, and cabbage, 590 tons of ice, and rations for three months for 4,000 men.

The colliers and the supply ship should be able to join Commodore Watson by Sunday, in which case it would surprise nobody about the Navy Department if the expedition against the coast of Spain started on that day, which has been signalized by so many notable events since the war began.

SPAIN PREPARING DEFENSES.

MADRID, July 18—Noon.—The defense works are being actively pushed at all the Spanish ports.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Spaniards have erected new batteries, armed with six-inch guns, at Ceuta and Tarifa.

ALGIERS, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic Islands have extinguished, until further orders, all the coast lights there.

Morocco to be Neutral.

TANGIER, July 18.—The Sultan of Morocco is concentrating considerable forces in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melila, in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

Movements of Italian Ships.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Italian warships Dogali and Piemonte arrived here today. The Piemonte proceeded almost at once en route for the Canaries.

No Fear that Camara Will Come Here.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This threat is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for service on the Atlantic Coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

ILLICIT STILL DISCOVERED.

Government Officers Confiscate the Plant and Arrest Three Men.

Government Inspectors Christopher J. Fortman and Max Hahn of the internal revenue department last night, after a three months' investigation, unearthed an illicit still in the rear tenement at 366 Cherry Street and arrested the three moonshiners who were operating it.

The illicit plant was found in a sub-cellar in the tenement, and hard at work the inspectors found Isidore Velodsky, evidently the foreman; Jacob Greenwell of 80 Ridge Street, who protested volubly that he was only trying to "make an honest living," and Morris Becker of 407 Cherry Street. All are middle-aged men. They were taken to the Madison Street Station and locked up for the night on the charge of operating an illicit distillery.

It is said that an east side politician is the real proprietor of the place, and that the prisoners are only his dupes. The Inspectors promise additional arrests.

One barrel of the finished product nine barrels of "mash," and three stills, each with a capacity of seventy-five gallons, were confiscated and will be taken to-day to the headquarters of the Internal Revenue Department.

GREAT FIRE IN ENGLAND.

Thirty Business Buildings Burned at Sunderland in Principal Streets.

LONDON, July 18.—A great fire that broke out in Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear, this evening, has already destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the principal streets. The flames are not yet under control.

It is estimated that the damage will exceed £250,000, ($1,250,000.)

Will Pay Italy's Claim.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Italian Foreign Office learns from Washington that the Colombian Government has accepted the award of $250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerrutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the Republic of Colombia, and that the incident is now closed."

Swimmer Narrowly Escapes Drowning.

Ex-Judge Peter Ravenhall of Coney Island had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. Mr. Ravenhall undertook on a wager to swim to a buoy distant 485 yards from his bathing pavilion at the Island. As he is an expert swimmer, having swum to Sandy Hook, a distance of thirteen miles, he was confident of winning the bet. Upon returning from the buoy the Iron Steamboat liner Cyrus approached, and the swimmer narrowly escaped being run down. A lifeboat was lowered, and one from the Island was sent out and he was brought to land. Aside from a severe shaking up, he was uninjured.

REGIMENTS FILLING RAPIDLY.

New York Responding Quickly to the Second Call—Fourth and Fifth Batteries Nearly Filled.

Recruiting for the infantry regiments and light artillery batteries to fill the State quota under the second call of the President for troops, is progressing rapidly. If the present work is kept up, it is likely that before the end of the week the New York troops will be at Camp Black. Within two weeks the larger part of an entire regiment of infantry, the Two Hundred and First, a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third, and one company of the Two Hundred and Second, as well as two batteries of artillery have been raised in this city.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment, which Col. Hubbell says is down for two years' service at least, is rapidly nearing completion. Already six full companies are at Camp Black, and yesterday Companies G and H were mustered into the service, the former going at once to Hempstead. Company H will leave for camp this morning. Company F is well on its way to completion, and K and M have begun recruiting. B and L have not yet started in. In the case of Company B there is now no commanding officer, Capt. Hamlin having resigned on account of his connection with a powder company which holds a Government contract.

Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. Smith's staff, who has been recruiting a battalion for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the other two battalions of which are forming in Syracuse, announced last night that the necessary 424 men had been obtained after five days' work. This morning Company B, under Capt. John J. Pruyn, First Lieut. Charles F. Nugent, and Second Lieut. John W. Arbuckle, will be mustered into the United States service and go at once to Camp Black.

Company E of the Two Hundred and Second, which was recruited here by Capt. Walter F. Randall, its membership being made up of One Hundred and Seventy-first men, is also complete, and will go to camp to-day.

The Fourth and Fifth Batteries to be formed here are filling rapidly. The success in forming these commands is considered remarkable, the Governor's order having been received only three days ago.

There was a meeting of the First Battery last night, at which Capt. Louis Wendel made an address to the men. He said he was sorry that he could not go into service himself, and urged the members of the First Battery to join the new Fifth, which is recruiting in the armory.

Capt. Wendel's remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm, and after the meeting fifty-nine members of the battery enlisted with the Fifth, which is under command of Capt. Schmidt and Lieuts. Dingleman and Wendel, all former Lieutenants in the First. In all there are seventy-two men enrolled, of whom every man is a trained artillerist, many having seen service in the regular army. No raw recruits will be taken until the necessity for their acceptance arises. Dr. Frederick L. Tuchs, now surgeon of the battery, will probably be designated as examining surgeon by Lieut. Irwin, the mustering officer.

For the Fourth Battery 185 men have enrolled with Capt. Flanagan at the Second Battery Armory. Of these fifty are members of the Second Battery, and many more were members of the Third of Brooklyn and the regular army. The actual work of recruiting and examining the men will begin to-day, when a surgeon will be designated.

According to orders received a battery will consist of, besides the officers, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Veterinary Sergeant, six Sergeants, nine Corporals, two farriers, two artificers, one saddler, two trumpeters, one wagoner, and eighty privates.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was mustered into the State service last night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The only reason for this ceremony that was heard assigned is that, while there were nearly 500 men originally in the regiment, but 300 now remain, and an effort is being made to hold these together.

SAILOR NICHOLSON OBJECTED.

Said He Didn't Get Enough to Eat at Roosevelt Hospital and Left.

Peter Nicholson, a sailor on the United States warship Indiana, who arrived on the Olivette on Saturday last, on thirty days' furlough, came to New York Sunday afternoon to visit his aunt, Mrs. Horton, who lives at 267 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was taken sick on Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was called. Dr. Call, who came with the ambulance, said Nicholson was suffering from gastritis and took him to Roosevelt Hospital. Nicholson left the hospital last night, complaining that he did not get enough to eat.

The house physician, Dr. Parker, refused to give him heavy food on account of the condition his stomach was in, and Nicholson became indignant and charged the hospital physicians with treating him badly. He said he was going to get a square meal and go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BUNKOER POST SET FREE.

Gov. Black Commuted Sentence of Ten Years to Eight Years Six Months.

ALBANY, July 18.—George W. Post, who, with Bunkoer O'Brien, was convicted in the city in November, 1892, of robbery, first degree, for relieving John M. Peck of this city of $10,000 by sharp practices, and who was sentenced to State prison for ten years, was liberated last Wednesday through a commutation of his sentence by Gov. Black.

Gov. Black commuted the ten-year sentence to one for eight years and six months. This was further commuted by law for good behavior to five years and seven months, which terminated Wednesday.

The crime was committed in 1889, and Post escaped capture for two years, when he was caught at Madison, Wis. O'Brien never served a day of his sentence. He eluded his keeper while en route to prison.

French Army Facts.

From The Paris Messenger.

The Minister of War has just published the official account of the recruiting operations for 1897. The young men of the Class of '96 who took part in the tirage numbered 338,327, an increase of 6,959 on the number of the preceding year. Of the 338,327 about 9,600 only failed to come before the Council of Revision. The Council exempted 27,511 as unfit for service. Altogether only 231,298 were actively incorporated in the army, and of those 72,116 were to serve for one year only. The men were divided among various arms as follows: Infantry, 164,697; cavalry, 20,920; artillery, 81,191; engineers, 5,096; military equipages, 8,260; troops of administration, 6,114. The average height was 1m. 645. Concerning the whole number called, the following facts are interesting: 16,672 could neither read nor write; 5,035 could not write; those having an educational degree numbered 6,590. During 1897 the active army had 15,065 on the sick list. The number of voluntary enlistments amounted to 24,049, 5,047 being for the marine and colonial troops. In addition to this there were 5,000 enlistments in the Foreign Legion, and 29,000 in the native Algerian regiments.

Capt. Evans's Ancestry.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

Peckville is not the only place where a discussion has taken place regarding the nationalities of Sampson, "Bob" Evans, and General Miles. In Peckville a hot discussion raged in the drug store of Mr. W. W. Watkins, and it was suggested that Mr. Watkins write "Fighting Bob," requesting him to settle the matter. In reply he received the following letter:

"U. S. S. Iowa.

"Off Santiago, Cuba, June 10, 1898.

"Mr. W. W. Watkins.

"Dear Sir: You see how long it takes sometimes for a letter to go a short distance?

"In reply to yours, May 9th, I beg to say that I am of Welsh descent, but sorry to say I know very little of my Welsh ancestors.

"We have Mr. Cervera neatly bottled up in this place. Yours very truly,

"R. D. EVANS,
"Captain U. S. N.

Liquid Air as a Beverage.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Liquid air has been introduced at the banquet—a scientist's banquet, s'entend—with more effect than favor, it would seem. After the champagne had made its round, the glasses were topped up with the new stuff, when, considerably to the disgust of everybody but the originator of this surprise, everybody's champagne evaporated in white clouds. Liquid air is the real firewater. It might be safely reckoned upon to satisfy the exigencies of a gullet upon which forty-rod whisky had altogether palled, but it is clearly not yet likely to get into the general wine card. A little while ago William Kaiser was offered a glass of it. He would not have been William Kaiser if he had not known what to do with it. He raised the glass in the honor of Science, but he left it to any scientist who liked to put down the contents.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Joshua Rose, M. P., London; Major C. C. Shiffen, Paymaster United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. C. Bryce, Newport.

GRAND—H. W. Harrison, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Congressman T. F. Coykendall, Rondout; William H. Fulper, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Col. T. H. Patterson, United States Army.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Melville E. Stone, Chicago.

SAVOY—J. Fithian Tatem, United States Navy.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Oscar G. Murray, receiver Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore; ex-Gov. D. S. Stranahan, Vermont; A. Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; Mr. Gross, toys; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Robbins, shoes; A. Murdison, fancy goods; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Jalkut, millinery, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinweedle, notions and stationery, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Berringer, M. M., & Co., Eufaula; M. M. Beringer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, woolens; Stuart House.

Bacharach, S. J., Faribault, Minn., dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Cloud Hotel.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens, 49 White Street; Hoffman House.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Erving, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Berger, M., & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; M. Berger, dry goods and notions; Moses Berger, dry goods; 545 Broadway.

Berwald, L., Dallas, Texas, dry goods, &c.; Lafayette Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, boys' clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cather & Buster, Brenham, Texas; E. C. Buster, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. McLaughlin, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll & Keough Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Boehler, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Cohen, L., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. F. Kempster, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Pa.; T. E. Nolan, books; 2 Walker Street.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, domestics, dress goods, and silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Friend, A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col., cloaks, suits, laces and millinery; Hoffman House.

Greenfield Clothing Co., The, Fort Scott, Kan.; S. Greenfield, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hirsch, C., Elizabeth, N. J.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Harrison & Dalley, Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. Dalley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Herzman, E., Fargo, N. D., dry goods; 610 Second Avenue.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vickers, linens and white goods, dress goods, silks and velvets; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; L. P. Garrett, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kahn, A., St. Joseph, Mo., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Klee's, J., Sons, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods, 699 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kraus Brothers, Reading, Penn.; D. Kraus, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street.

Lansburgh, H., New Brunswick, N. J.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, suits, laces, millinery, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lichtenstadter Brothers, Lima, Ohio; H. Lichtenstadter, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mittental, P. N., Vernon, Texas, dry goods; 327 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Meyers & Merrick, Galveston, Texas; J. H. Meyers, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, The, Memphis, Tenn.; Leon Levy, flannels and blankets; 115 Worth Street.

Mendel & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Mendel, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Jackson, Mich.; J. G. O'Dwyer, notions and fancy goods; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Plant, M. S., & Co., Danville, Ill.; A. E. Plant, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. F. Wilcox, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Levi, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rice, L., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Rollman, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Hotel Vendome.

Richmond, N. G., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. G. Richmond, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenbaum, Mrs. L., New Orleans, La., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steinbach, H., Asbury, N. J.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Schmitt & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Schmitt, notions, dress and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Steer, F. A., Furnishing Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. G. Powell, furnishing goods; F. A. Steer, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sloan, D. R., & Co., Lonaconing, Md.; D. R. Sloan, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwab, S., Columbus, Miss.; A. Schwab, dry goods, &c.; Union League Hotel.

Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Park Avenue Hotel.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. Steifel, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibo, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stein, Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; 766 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Strause, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloaks, suits, and dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. E. Spear, shoes; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Webb & Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Hill, laces and embroideries; 855 Broadway; Stuart House.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Weil, woolens; Hotel Metropole.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. B. Van Voorhees, furniture, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruching, 483 Broadway; Holland House.

Zeckendorf, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. S. Campbell, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., July 18.—The Wisconsin River Pulk and Paper Company's mill was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be between $150,000 and $200,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10 A. M.—412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; unknown; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—7 West Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Schum; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—301 West Street; Nicholas McCourt; damage, $60.

4:45 P. M.—200 West Fortieth Street; Mrs. Hyard; damage, $25.

5:05 P. M.—455 West Thirty-sixth Street; Rose Burns; damage, $5.

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In Westchester County From $30 a year
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DEWEY AND THE GERMANS

The American Admiral Reported as Asking the Cruiser Irene to Halt Off Manila.

THE REQUEST WAS REFUSED

A Shell Was Fired, According to Dispatches—German Admiral Said to Have Appealed to an English Commander.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop.

"As the Irene refused to obey, a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German Admiral protested, and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Capt. Chichester of the British cruiser Immortalité as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

AUGUSTIN WILL NOT YIELD.

Captain General of the Philippines Declines to Grant the Demands of Leading Insurgents.

MANILA, July 13, via Hongkong, July 18.—An important interview has just been held between Gen. Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent loyal native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augustin. The insurgents' representatives urged Gen. Augustin to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment.

Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continued stubborn the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, "with the inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate."

Continuing, the Captain General's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine Islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards and the Philippinos, under a republican flag and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine Islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

The Captain General replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause. Legarda then returned to Cavite, taking with him the native, who is a paroled prisoner.

The natives inside the city say they received, a fortnight ago, a concerted signal to prepare for storming the walls. A second signal, fixing the date of the assault, has not yet been issued, and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town fortifications. His previous successes, it is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained possession of through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from the inside of the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon and send and receive mails inclosing surreptitiously Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachments are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

A Spanish steamer, the Filipinas, has just been brought in here in the hands of the insurgents. It appears that she was on the northern coast and escaping to China, with a native crew on board, when the latter revolted, killed the Spanish officers, and brought the vessel to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convicts to fell trees and burn huts on the outskirts of the town. Fusillades continue, but otherwise the position is unchanged. The stock of flour is practically exhausted, but the supplies of rice and buffalo meat will last for months longer.

ANOTHER MANILA EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—To-day 1,500 men, representing the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila, via Honolulu. The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot. The Pennsylvania probably will sail some time to-morrow.

No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading army at Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine expedition is consuming the energies of the forces at army headquarters. Major George Ruhlin, Chief Quartermaster, is packing up his effects preparatory to sailing on the Rio Janeiro, Thursday or Friday. The work of loading is progressing rapidly. The six months' medical supplies and two additional months' supplies for the voyage are being put on to-day.

Eight brigade hospitals of fifty beds each have been sent to Manila already. Fifteen hundred more are to be sent for the thorough equipment of the Government Hospital at Manila.

Major W. H. Corbushire, medical surveyor of the expeditionary forces, hopes to go on the St. Paul with the main supplies for the [illegible] expedition. Special filters are being [illegible] for use in the hospitals. Some alarm [illegible] the number of men sick at Ma[illegible] [illegible] Dr. Shields, Brigade Surgeon, and Dr. Page, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will sail on the Rio.

Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday, and the Scandia, the Government steamer, which will also be used on this expedition, as soon after as possible.

Two battalions of the First South Dakota and the recruits for the Eighteenth Infantry probably will go on the Rio Janeiro. The remaining battalion of the South Dakota regiment, the Colorado and Minnesota recruits, and a detachment from the Signal Corps will go to Manila on the St. Paul, which will be ready next week.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

They Have Made No Further Advance Against Manila.

HONGKONG, July 18.—The German cruiser Cormoran, from Manila on July 15, has arrived here. She reports that all was quiet at the capital of the Philippine Islands when she left Manila. The insurgents had not advanced, the second American contingent had not arrived, and all the ships of the American fleet were at Cavite.

It was reported at Manila, previous to the departure of the Cormoran, that Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had been accorded an interview with Capt. Gen. Augustin at Manila, the result of which was not known.

Americans Nearing Manila.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The United States cruiser Boston left Manila Bay on July 13 for Cape Engano, at the northeast extremity of the Island of Luzon, to meet the American expedition."

REMOVAL OF HARBOR MINES.

Anxiety of Boat Owners to Have the Channels Cleared—The Progress of the Work.

Since the removal of the submarine mines in the New York Harbor and adjacent waterways was authorized by the War Department vessel owners and persons engaged in the various transportation lines whose boats ply on the bay and in Long Island Sound have evinced much interest in the prospect of soon being permitted to resume their night traffic. The presence of the sunken mines practically stopped all navigation in the harbor and in the Sound after dark, and caused a considerable curtailment in the receipts of the steamboats which make a business of carrying pleasure seekers to the numerous Summer resorts in this vicinity.

Owners of vessels which depend on Long Island Sound passenger traffic for their profits are waiting anxiously for the announcement that the submarine mines in the Sound channels have been removed and that they may resume their night trips. Many patrons of the New Haven night boats running out of New York have made inquiries at the office of that line with in the past few days, regarding the probable resumption of service. The war restrictions have interfered more or less with the business of the pleasure resorts on Long Island Sound and along the Atlantic Coast, and pleasure seekers, as well as vessel owners, are interested in the restoration of ante-war conditions in the waterways. The suspension of the night trips of the Coney Island boats has been complained of as a public inconvenience, and visitors to Glen Island are obliged to leave that resort at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp, thereby losing two or three hours of their customary Summer evening's enjoyment.

The work of taking up the mines in Long Island Sound is in charge of Major Knight, the commandant of the United States station at Willets Point. The Government requires that all mines shall be taken up and so disposed of that they may be put down immediately should an emergency arise. Consequently the work of removal cannot be performed in a hurry or in a haphazard manner.

Major H. M. Adams of the United States Corps of Engineers, who is directing the removal of the mines from New York Harbor and its approaches, has already accomplished considerable in that direction. The mines in the East Channel and in the Lower Bay have been taken out, and the work of removal is progressing, with a proper degree of caution, at Sandy Hook, in the Narrows, in the main ship channel, and in the Swash Channel.

While this work of removing the harbor mines is in progress the war regulations governing the movements of vessels at night will remain in force, and navigators are warned against taking any liberties in channels in which they may think there are no mines. Until the War Department gives official notice that its regulations are revoked those regulations will be strictly enforced. All vessels will be required to keep in the channels marked by the war buoys until every mine has been removed. Major Adams was not prepared to say just how long this work of removal would take.

FERRYBOAT AS A WARSHIP.

The Governor Russell Will Do Blockade Duty Off Havana—The Glacier Ready to Sail.

Navy yard officials were rather amused at a queer craft that arrived from Boston yesterday, and which is on its way to Havana to join the blockading squadron. The strange craft was the Governor Russell, a Boston ferryboat that has been changed into a warship. She looked like one of the railroad boats that are used to transfer cars from one pier to another. Every skipper always gives these railroad boats a wide berth, and the Governor Russell was carefully avoided until she was recognized and then promptly saluted. She is painted the regulation war color, and carries two four-inch rapid-fire guns and four six-ponders. She is to be used to keep guard well inshore on account of her light draught, and naval officers say she will probably prove quite a valuable addition to the fleet. She will probably leave the yard this morning, and will take a detail of bluejackets to the colliers now at Norfolk, Va.

The provision ship Glacier, formerly the Port Chalmers, which has been fitting out in the navy yard, is now ready for service. She will probably leave the yard this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Santiago. She will take a large quantity of meat and vegetables to the American vessels now off the Cuban coast, and will also take general supplies for the warships.

The steamer Supply is still at the coal dock in the yard, and will sail at the end of the week with additional stores for the vessels in Cuban waters. The converted yachts Silvia, Restless, and Kanawha are at the yard ready to go out at once on receiving orders.

The White Court-Martial.

The White court-martial was resumed at the navy yard yesterday, and Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott was examined as a witness for Mr. White. Mr. Wolcott said that Engineer Menocal was absent from the yard a great deal, and he failed to pass any criticism on the work done during Mr. Menocal's absence. Mr. Wolcott had charge of the reconstruction of the Naval Hospital, and when he reported to the commandant of the yard, he was told to report to Mr. Menocal.

Sailors for the Warships.

A special train of four passenger cars and a combination car took 123 sailors from Jersey City at 8:15 A. M. yesterday to Norfolk, Va. Eighty-three of them came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the others from Boston. They expect to be assigned to the warships.

Bale of Cotton to be Sold To-morrow.

The bale of new cotton sent to President McKinley from New Orleans, and by him sent to be disposed of in this city, will to-morrow be sold at auction by Woodrow & Lewis on the steps of the New York Cotton Exchange, at William and Beaver Streets. The bale, whose commercial value is about $30, will be sold "on its merits," but, as the proceeds will go to the United States Hospital Fund, some public-spirited citizens may bid vastly over the market price. At any rate, a snug sum will be obtained for the fund, as a subscription list put out as an auxiliary to the auction sale had last evening amounts that aggregated more than $400.

Mr. Dickinson Secures a Position.

The sum of $3 was yesterday forwarded to this office under the name of "Sympathy," with a request that it be forwarded to Benjamin Dickinson, the aged Brooklyn painter who was left destitute after the enlistment of his son in the volunteer army. It was handed to Mr. Dickinson, who expressed his gratitude. The publication of his story resulted in his securing a position. A Williamsburg real estate dealer who read the account visited him and offered him a position, and he went to work yesterday. He lives at 1,[illegible] [illegible] Street, Brooklyn.

TROUBLE AT CAMP BLACK

Seventy-first Regiment Recruits Angry Because of the Food Served to Them.

LIEUT. KOPPER SENT AWAY

Detailed to an Unimportant Duty at Tampa by Request of His Superior, Capt. Stoddard—The Latter Hissed by His Men.

Camp Black has developed a startling row over the issuance of rations, which last night came near resulting in open violence on the part of the recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment, now stationed there under Capt. Charles H. Stoddard. Lieut. Frederick Kopper, who was Colonel of the Seventy-first before Col. Francis V. Greene, and who was Capt. Stoddard's second in command, has been strongly in sympathy with the men, who say that they have been nearly starved, and has, furthermore, disobeyed orders, according to Capt. Stoddard.

He was detailed yesterday to an unimportant duty at Tampa, Fla., at the request of Capt. Stoddart, and when he took his leave in the evening there would have been a good deal of a demonstration had he not expressed a strong wish that the men should restrain themselves.

There has been no trouble in the encampment of the Two Hundred and First, but in the tents where the Seventy-first recruits are quartered the men have been grumbling for some days at the food served to them. The dissatisfaction is practically universal and the men blame Capt. Stoddart for the insufficient rations of which they complain. They even circulate ugly rumors accusing him of fraud, but without any evidence, save the alleged statement of a commissary, who denies that he made it.

Poor Fare Received.

The men received especially poor fare on Sunday, and feeling was wrought up to a high pitch. Yesterday an evening paper published the statement that Commissary Harry Martin of the Seventy-first had sworn before Lieut. Kopper that Capt. Stoddard had offered to connive with him at defrauding the men of a part of their rations and making money out of it for themselves.

It was also alleged in the article that Lieut. Kopper had been personally approached by Capt. Stoddard with such proposals.

The men have long felt as bitter toward the Captain as they have friendly toward the Lieutenant, who has got on very badly with his superior officer, and they found no difficulty in believing these stories.

Yesterday Capt. Stoddard having made the formal request to the War Department, a telegram reached Lieut Kopper, assigning him to go at once to Tampa, Fla., where he was to relieve Corp. Wells, in charge of some luggage belonging to the Seventy-first. This was really a Corporal's command.

This order to Lieut. Kopper was a direct result of Capt. Stoddard's displeasure at him, based, as he says, on the Lieutenant's previous disobedience of orders. The Lieutenant had ingratiated himself wonderfully with the men, who presented him with a loving-cup and an American flag some days ago, and when he came to get in the vehicle which was to take him to the 8:40 P. M. train they crowded around to see him off.

They had been making various demonstrations of disgust and doing things that bordered on insubordination throughout the day and on Sunday, and Capt. Stoddard had forbidden them to leave camp and go to the station to see Lieut. Kopper off, as they wished. He had also put on a double guard to restrain them. The latter fixed their bayonets, and Capt. Stoddard told them: "If any one tries to get by you, put your bayonet into him, and put it in well."

In spite of the guard the men, who were much wrought up, would evidently have attempted to force their way out and bloodshed might have ensued, had not Lieut. Kopper made a farewell speech in which he urged the men to behave like soldiers, and begged them to stay in camp. As he finished some one shouted: "It's his wish, and we'll do it," and most of the others cheered. The trouble was temporarily quashed, though a few men, who may have had leave, did somehow get down to the station to see the Lieutenant off, and cheered him there to their hearts' content.

A peculiar incident happened when a wagon was leaving camp later. Four men, who were armed, held it up, and did not let it proceed until told that Capt. Stoddart was not in it. It is believed that they intended some personal violence. Who the men were was not ascertained.

Capt. Stoddart Hissed.

The insubordination of the men has not yet caused an open outbreak, but it reached such a point on Sunday night that the Captain was hissed by a number of men, and another time his tent was surrounded by a few who hooted at him. During the moments just preceding Lieut. Kopper's departure the Captain went around among the men bidding first one and then another, who were present with guns, to leave the spot for their tents or for guard duty.

The trouble over the food was mitigated yesterday by a good supply of rations. On Sunday the men say all they got was each a twelfth of a five-cent loaf of bread and coffee for breakfast, extremely thin stew for lunch, and some hash in the evening, there being twelve tins of meat, as a basis for it, to supply 307 men.

Martin Denies His Charge.

The Captain gave the menu of Sunday yesterday as consisting of a quarter loaf, a good beef stew, and coffee, potatoes, and onions for breakfast; a thick stew, bread, and onions for lunch; roast beef hash, boiled potatoes, coffee, bread or hard tack for supper.

The discrepancy is a tremendous one, and it is believed in some quarters that certain cooks have been stealing the food, smuggling rations out of camp and selling them and buying whisky with the proceeds. Some of the men who hang about the cook-rooms have been noticed to get extremely drunk a short time after each distribution of rations.

The charge against Capt. Stoddard made by Martin was denied by the latter yesterday, and Lieut. Kopper, in the presence of Capt. Stoddard and some reporters, denied last evening that the Captain had ever approached him with fraudulent proposals or done anything like it.

Capt. Stoddard yesterday made emphatic denial that he had ever plotted to commit the fraud referred to and said that it would be impossible, as the accounts of the company were open to inspection, and there was absolutely no way, under the army regulations, by which he could keep the men on short rations and profit by it. He also demonstrated by the supplies in the storehouse that there was enough to feed the men.

How a large part of the rations became lost, as it appears, before the meals were served up, is the mysterious question. Some of the losses are accounted for by the waste involved in cooking a large quantity of meat in one pot at one time. Some of the men doing guard went hungry Sunday night because by mistake they were not let in to their supper until after every one else had had all he could eat, and the supplies were exhausted. It is presumed that if none of the rations were lost or wasted there would be enough for the men anyway.

Frank Drunenthal and several other recruits have sent a letter of complaint to Secretary Alger, and have asked to be transferred to Tampa at their own expense.

Says Kopper Supplied Whisky.

The friction between Capt. Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper has been one of the features of the whole trouble. The latter is considerably the older man and the more experienced in military affairs, and his position as the subordinate he does not seem to have relished. He won the hearts of the men, not only by his pleasant treatment, but by purchasing straw for them to lie on when they were without it and furnishing them delicacies. Capt. Stoddard said yesterday that the Lieutenant supplied a number of men with whisky.

"He kept them continually," added he, "in a state which I considered far from proper. He has also been remiss in his duty ever since he has been here and has frequently disobeyed orders. That is the reason I had him got out of the way."

Capt. Stoddard was asked to explain the charge made by some privates, that on Sunday night he took some of the prisoners out of camp and treated them to beer, in order to mollify them, and released some of them.

"The fact is," said he, "that at 12:30 o'clock some guard tents were outside our present camp which I had ordered Lieut. Kopper to have brought in. He disobeyed the order. I asked some prisoners to come out with me and bring them in and pitch them, and they did so. What I may have given them afterward is no one's business. Lieut. Kopper released some of the prisoners."

The statement that Leonard Giles, a private, whose home is in Manhattan, had been taken to the hospital at Hempstead suffering from lack of nourishment, was denied by Capt. Stoddard, who said that Giles was merely on the camp sick list, and that the only Seventy-first man at the hospital was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. Giles fainted, it is said, in the guard-house, to which he had been committed for being under the influence of liquor. Only one man, Tim Finley, was arrested for insubordination last night.

BRYAN OFF FOR THE FRONT.

Late Candidate, at the Head of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, Goes to Report to Gen. Lee.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Col. William J. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteers, has at last started for the front. The late Presidential candidate, in his soldier uniform, is now on the Burlington Road en route to Jacksonville, where his regiment will be under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Col. Bryan, his staff, and the Second Battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington Road and will be transferred to the Illinois Central at Mendota, Ill., thence over the Illinois Central to Duquoin, Ill., and from there to Martin. They will then take the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, and thence over the Central of Georgia Railroad to Albany, and from there they will take the Plant system to Jacksonville.

Major McClay, with the Third Battalion, went east over the Rock Island. The First Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Vitquain, goes via St. Louis. The regiment will be reunited at Nashville.

ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regiments Likely to Go to Puerto Rico—Ordnance Stores Received.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 18.—Speculation was rife throughout Camp Thomas to-day as to what regiments will go with Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. There is not a regiment in the First Corps but is expecting to form a part of the expedition, and many of them are buoyed by a feeling that they are sure to be included in the order.

By to-morrow noon the entire First Corps will have been thoroughly equipped, and every regiment in the corps will be in readiness, but in accordance with the latest dispatches from Washington it is not expected that more than two divisions of Gen. Brooke's Corps will be called for.

The regiments likely to be included are as follows: First Division: The brigade now at Charleston, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania; the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, First and Thirdt Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minnesota.

Col. Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, stated to-day that he had received ordnance stores sufficient to entirely complete equipping the First Corps, and that by noon to-morrow these stores would be duly distributed.

Five car loads of ordnance stores arrived to-day, including the one car of rifles and revolvers from the Columbian Arsenal, two cars of general equipage from the Rock Island Arsenal, and two cars of ammunition, a total of 1,000,000 rounds from the Franklin Arsenal of Philadelphia.

In accordance with orders received last night, the wagon train of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, left for Charleston this afternoon, being placed on board the cars at Rossville.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS READY.

The Entire New Regiment Organized Within Ten Days.

SEA GIRT, July 18.—The mustering in this morning of Companies B, C, L, and F finished the work of making United States troops of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The regiment is equipped with everything except rifles, which are expected to arrive to-morrow. Battalion Adjutants Packer and Gilkyson and Major Wallace were mustered in late yesterday afternoon, and Sergeant Major Ivins and Col. Smith took the oath this morning.

The medical examinations began less than ten days ago, and the entire regiment has been thoroughly organized in that time—a record breaker, the military authorities believe. The State authorities will endeavor to induce the Washington officials to order tthe regiment to the front at once.

SLOW WORK MUSTERING IN.

Volunteers Under the Second Call Not Taken Into the Service as Rapidly as Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The mustering in of new organizations under the President's second call for volunteers is not proceeding with the rapidity that was expected of it. Up to date eight regiments of infantry, twelve light batteries of artillery, and twenty-one separate companies are all the new organizations received into the National service in the month that has elapsed since the work began.

Infantry regiments in the order in which they were taken in are as follows: Eighth Massachusetts, Third Connecticut, Eighth California, Second West Virgnia, Tenth Ohio, Third Nebraska, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, and Fourth Wisconsin. Besides the one battalion of infantry which has been mustered in in Washington, nine companies to fill up existing regiments have been mustered in in Ohio and twelve in Pennsylvania.

To Curtail Coast Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy Department has decided to curtail the coast signal service which was enlarged at the beginning of the war. The stations to be retained are Rockport, Me.; Cape Cod, Mass.; Block Island, R. I.; Fire Island, N. Y.; Barnegat, N. J.; Cape Henlopen, Cape Henry, Morris Island, Tybee, Ga., and Palm Beach, Fla. It is believed that as a Spanish fleet is not likely to come to the United States coast, the necessity for the other stations has ceased.

LIEUT. JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION.

Report of Landing of Arms and Supplies from the Florida and Fanita Brought by Lieut. Ahern.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lieut. Ahern brought to Secretary Alger to-day a report of the expedition which carried supplies to Gen. Gomez in the Florida and Fanita. The expedition was under the command of Lieut. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, who has remained in charge to see that the arms and supplies are distributed according to the wishes of the United States Government. Lieut. Ahern comes direct from the Cuban General, whose headquarters is near Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara, and brings important reports from Gen. Gomez to Secretary Alger.

Gen. Gomez was found to have about 5,000 men, poorly armed and equipped, and with very little in the way of supplies. The supplies sent by the United States will enable Gomez to fully equip his troops and make it possible for them to be of some use in expelling Spain from the island.

The expedition carried dynamite guns, rifles, ammunition, food, clothing, and many other things in large quantities. It landed on the south shore of Cuba west of the trocha, and was able to reach Gomez without great difficulty.

Further supplies will be sent to Gomez, so as to enable him to maintain his army in the interior of Cuba.

Lieut. Johnson will remain in command of the troop of United States soldiers at Gomez's camp, and will continue to represent the United States Government.

Operated Upon for Appendicitis.

Private White of Battery G, Seventh Artillery, who is on furlough, was taken ill yesterday, and went to Governors Island to find out what was the matter with him. The doctors told him that he had appendicitis. Drs. W. H. Arthur and N. S. Jarvis performed an operation on White during the afternoon, which they said was successful. White was resting easily last night.

PERILS BESET PRIZE CREWS

Men Who Bring in a Captured Sloop and Schooner Have Many Misadventures.

ATTACKED BY THE SPANIARDS

Buffeted About by Storms on the High Seas Two Weeks Without a Chart—A Prisoner Commits Suicide—Water Supply Runs Out.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 18.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo July 6, arrived here to-day under prize crews consisting of Lieut. S. M. Blount and Gunner's Mate J. K. Hatton, with four marines each.

Marryat never imagined a more grotesque tale of marine misadventure than was experienced by those men in bringing their spoils to port. They encountered suicide and Spanish bullets, and, buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly in strange seas until well-nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore.

Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells were Capt. E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of three Jamaica negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch Captain and four seamen of the same class. The captures were effected without difficulty, and Blount and Hatton, neither of whom had ever been at Key West, began the journey here.

Capt. Harding was much depressed over the capture, and drank heavily until Lieut. Blount stopped his liquor.

On the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key Romano, Capt. Harding suddenly leaped overboard astern. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and capsized the boat.

One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat, and he was taken on board the Pilgrim. But he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea. There happened to be a Church of England Prayer Book on board, and the next morning (Sunday) Lieut. Blount read the service, and the dead Captain was buried at sea.

Spanish Pilots Make a Mistake.

This dismal duty was hardly completed, when they sighted two small schooners near Key Romano. Neither of the prizes was flying a flag, but both were evidently recognized by the strangers as expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pilot them in.

As it approached Lieut. Blount was running up an American flag to the forepeak, but he had some difficulty in breaking it out, so that when the small boat was within a hundred yards of the schooner the two men who were aboard it were still ignorant of the fact that they were running near to an enemy. Then Lieut. Blount shouted:

"Are you Spaniards?"

As one of the two, with a proud gesture, answered in the affirmative, the Stars and Stripes broke from the fore of the Three Bells, whereupon both occupants of the small boat cried in dismay "Americanos! Caramba!" and plunged into the sea. Whether or not they reached shore, is an open question.

Lieut. Blount and his men went on and captured the nearest schooner, which proved to be the Concepcion. The other ran off into shoal water and escaped. The Concepcion was well loaded with fish, wine, and other provisions, while scattered over her decks were bags of small coin, aggregating about $30, a large number of Mauser bullets and other cartridges, but only one shot gun.

They took her in tow, and then began another chapter of misfortunes. Violent tropical squalls burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly until last night. They had no charts aboard, and only a map of the world torn from a 25-cent guide book, to help them as they floundered about in the seas—three little vessels, none much bigger than a catboat.

Forced to Abandon a Prize.

In the course of the day the wind and waves had played such havoc with the Concepcion that they decided to abandon her, and, after transferring the money, they set her adrift. Gunner's Mate Hatton, who had gone aboard her, was the last to leave, and he was compelled to tie a rope around himself and jump overboard, the men on the Three Bells pulling him over to her.

The little boats staggered along until Wednesday morning, when a storm of unusual violence fell on them off Cape Antonio. Unable to make any progress, and expecting almost momentarily to founder, they lay there all day. But this was trivial to what followed.

Late in the afternoon, as they bumped helplessly about the sea, a body of Spanish riflemen on shore opened fire. The only arms on the two prize vessels were the weapons of the marines, four rifles, and nine revolvers, so no attempt was made to return the fire.

Just before nightfall fifteen of the Spanish riflemen pushed off in a small boat toward the Three Bells and drew as close as 300 or 400 yards, pouring a vicious fire at the schooner's men. The bullets whistled all around, riddling the sails and some going clear through the schooner and sloop. One bullet passed through the cabin within two feet of Lieut. Blount.

Negro Boy Didn't Fear Bullets.

There was a little negro boy at the wheel of the Three Bells, but, in spite of the flying rifle balls, he never deserted his post, remarking to Lieut. Blount:

"Guess I might as well die now as any other time."

In fact all the negroes showed spirit, and sided with Americans. Fortunately for the storm-bound men, night drove the Spaniards back to the shore, and early the next morning the wind changed and carried the two prizes on.

Taking chances on their course being the right one, they sailed on, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. Yesterday, off Rebecca Shoal, the sight of the strange schooner flying an American flag restored their lost courage. She was the four-master R. M. Hopkins, from Baltimore, for New Orleans, with coal, and had been delayed by head winds.

She gave the prize crews a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart and set them straight on their course, and weary and weather-worn they drew into Key West harbor after the worst fortnight any of the crews had ever experienced.

Seventy-first Men at Fort Thomas.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The second hospital train, with eighty-four sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., and all are reported as doing well to-night. Promptly on arrival the transfer was made from the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks to the hospital, and all were cared for last night in the hospitals. To-day it is reported that there are no serious cases on the list. All will recover. There are now 225 from the front in the Fort Thomas hospitals.

Among those who arrived to-day were the following members of the Seventy-first New York Regiment: John W. Jeffry, Company D; James L. Long, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company B; John M. Neimeyer, Company K, and Henry P. Richardson, Company A.

Connecticut Volunteers.

The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived at the Central Railroad's Station in Jersey City at 10:15 last night. It left Niantic in the afternoon. The men are under the command of Col. Charles L. Burdett, and are bound for Camp Alger. The regiment consists of 1,326 men, and has its band with it. The regiment went out from Jersey City shortly after 11 o'clock, on three trains of fifteen coaches and one drawing-room car each. There were also ten freight cars.

Grant at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 18.—Brig. Gen. Grant is planning for a sham battle which will be executed to-morrow. The headquarters of Gen. Grant are being beautified, and during the past few days a force of men have been at work constructing gravel walks all over the camp.

The Climate of Cuba.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI

Lieut. Godfrey, the First of the Invaders to Set Foot on Cuban Soil, Tells the Story.

SOLDIERS RACED TO SHORE

And Landed with Loud Cheers and Amid the Booming of Cannon—Lieut. Godfrey Was Wounded at El Caney.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second Infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., who had the distinction of being the first member of the invading army to set foot on the Island of Cuba, is home on a two months' sick leave, suffering from a bullet wound in his head. He is at the home of his mother, 516 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and since his arrival has had numerous visitors inquiring about friends and relatives at the front. Lieut. Godfrey was struck with a Mauser bullet in the famous fight at El Caney. The bullet entered the right side of his head, just above the temple, but surgeons who have examined the wound are in doubt whether or not the bullet is imbedded under the flesh. All efforts to find it have failed, and as the wound is very painful the X-rays will be used to determine the question.

When seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Lieut. Godfrey, who is a West Point graduate of 1886, told a graphic and interesting story of the trip to Cuba and the fighting done there. Speaking of the landing at Daiquiri, he said:

"The men-of-war led the way to Daiquiri, and at sunrise on June 22, the day the landing was made, gathered outside of the transports and began to shell the hills. The cannonade was simply deafening, but it made a fitting landing for the troops, and the Spaniards who had occupied the place evidently cleared out in a hurry after firing a few shots, which did little or no harm. The Eighth Infantry had been ordered to make the first landing. The transports came in as close to shore as the depth of water would permit, and then boats and launches were sent from the warships to assist in landing the men. All this was done with the greatest order and precision.

"The men of Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, of which I had command, were placed in a number of whaleboats, and Ensign Halligan was assigned to tow us ashore. As we started away from the transport a number of other launches, with boats in tow, cast off their lines, and then began an exciting race for shore. Between the cheering of the men and the continual booming of the big guns one's fighting blood was stirred to its highest pitch. Our launch seemed to be faster than the others and, urged by the men, Ensign Halligan crowded on all steam, in the hope that he would beat out the Eighth Infantry, which had been ordered to land first.

"It was nip and tuck for several minutes. Then our boat began to forge ahead, and, with a final spurt, we reached the old pier at Daiquiri a couple of boat lengths ahead of the Eighth's. With the help of two sailors I scrambled up the side and onto the pier, and a moment later the Eighth's men were landing. A mighty cheer followed this little incident, and as soon as Company A landed I formed a single line and we advanced up the steep hill fronting upon the harbor. We took up a position on the hill that would enable us to protect the troops' landing from the fire of any Spaniards on the hill."

G. W. F. RANDOLPH VERY ILL.

Quartermaster's Clerk Seriously Overworked Because of the War.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 18.—G. W. F. Randolph of the Quartermaster's office, Department of the East, United States Army, in New York, is confined at his home, in West Front Street, in a critical condition, as a result of overwork due to the war.

Since the death from overwork of Col. R. K. Case, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, Mr. Randolph has been working long hours, performing a portion of the duties formerly devolving upon Col. Case, of which he had intimate knowledge.

He was prostrated on the ferryboat Friday morning, but recovered so as to proceed to work at the Army Building. There he was taken seriously ill. At first it was thought he would die, but he improved sufficiently to be removed to his home yesterday. The trip weakened him, and to-day his condition is considered serious.

GERMAN MAJOR WANTS TO ENLIST.

He Forwards a Photograph of Himself with His Application.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major von Wroohem of the Royal Cavalry of Germany, now in Berlin, has written to the War Department, making a formal tender of his services to the American Army in the war against Spain. In his letter he says that he has served in the Prussian army (cavalry,) participated in the late war against France, and, upon application, was retired two years ago.

"Being strong and healthy," he says, "I once more long to enter active service."

As an evidence of his entire good faith in the matter, he transmits his commission in the German army, signed by Emperor William, and also a photograph of himself in full military uniform, showing numerous badges and orders of distinction. His application has been transmitted to the President.

Private of the Sixty-ninth Dead.

Michael J. Hennessy died Thursday, July 14, at Tampa, Fla. He was a native of Balline, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country only three months ago. He started in the grocery business, but left his firm and enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment. He went with the regiment to Chickamauga, and later to Tampa. He was taken ill three weeks ago. He leaves a family in England.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:45	Sun sets	7:27	Moon sets	7:52

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:55	Gov. Isl'd	8:16	H. Gate	10:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:58	Gov. Isl'd	8:13	H. Gate	10:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.		
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 21.		
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 22.		
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 23.		
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Abydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July †21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July †25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 19.

Altai, Port Limon, July 12.
Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
Chesapeake, London, July 8.
Chester, Southampton, July 9.
El Monte, New Orleans, July 13.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Holstein, Jamaica, July 13.
Linda, Gibraltar, July 2.
Polycarp, Barbados, July 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

City of Augusta, Savannah, July 17.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 12.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Alliance, Colon, July 14.
Trave, Bremen, July 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 8.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 10.
Syria, Havre, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.
Aurania, Liverpool, July 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.
Minnewaska, London, July 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.
Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

Arrived—Monday, July 18.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool July 8, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Gates, London July 7, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

Bark Emma R. Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Walley, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar to Bartram Bros.—vessel to Foulke & Co.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Port Spain 18 ds., with asphaltum to Columbia Asphalt Co.—vessel to B. T. Thurlow & Son.

Brig Irma, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Taylor, Monte Christi 13 ds., with logwood and one passenger to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Formann, Sanchez, to E. C. Gedney.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 18, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Axminster, (Br.,) for Sydney, C. B.

Spoken.

Bark Skomvaer, (Nor.,) Rafen, from New York for Anjer, was spoken June 18 in lat. 31, lon. 40.

Bark Drumeltan, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken June 21 in lat. 29, lon. 37.

Bark Iverna, (Br.,) Webster, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken June 23 in lat. 26, lon. 40.

Bark Mobile Bay, (Br.,) Boyd, from Plymouth for New York, was spoken July — in lat. 46, lon. 45.

Bark Teresa, (Ital.,) from Penarth for New York, was spoken July 12 in lat. 49, lon. 18.

Miscellaneous.

COLOMBO, July 18.—SS Castleventry, (Br.,) from Hongkong via Java for Delaware Breakwater, has arrived here with her boilers seriously leaking. They are being repaired and she is to sail to-morrow, continuing her voyage.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 18.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg via ports, (on North Cape excursion,) arr. at Digermulen yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spieldt, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Capt. Stott, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Robert Dickinson, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Argo, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Falmouth yesterday.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Tarifa July 16.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Malta yesterday.

SS Archter, (Br.,) Capt. Balliene, sld. from Hamburg for New York July 15.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, sld. from Marseilles for New York July 16.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Romolo, (Br.,) Capt. Ostergard, from New York for Gloucester, passed Lundy Island to-day.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) Capt. Heming, from New York, arr. at Montevideo June 28.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

COLON, July 18.—SS Advance, arr. here at 7:20 A. M. yesterday.

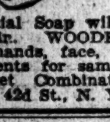
The GORHAM *Co's*
Silversmiths
invite attention to their large collection of
CANES, UMBRELLAS, CROPS, GOLF CLUBS and WHIPS
mounted in Sterling Silver; each mounting is made to carry out the style of the article upon which it is used.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

10 YEARS OLD
Hunter Baltimore Rye
RICH, PURE, MELLOW.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit;
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap will eradicate all Blemishes of the skin. WOODBURY'S Facial Cream for chapped hands, face, or lips, is unequaled. Send 20 cents for sample of each of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination. J. H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

Wanamaker's

Faults Explained

STRANGE things occur. A lady has complained to us that she has had a gas range for two years, and has never been able to use it successfully.

If any fault or annoyance has come into your own experience with gas ranges, come in and let an expert in matters culinary remedy it. It can be remedied right here, for the fault is *not* in the range. It makes no difference where the range was bought, we'll tell you how to use it.

Miss McNally, of Philadelphia, is in attendance here from nine to five each day, and will explain away your kitchen troubles as fast as you can tell them. At ten-thirty and two-thirty each day she carries on the Summer Cooking School course. To-day the lessons are homely and practical demonstrations on the cooking of vegetables without odor, and on the use of the gas-range oven.

The Sale of Haviland China is a matter that deserves the careful attention of the home-maker who knows "what is what." It is something more than merely a big bargain sale;—it has a distinctly artistic and public interest.

Haviland china stands on the very line of demarcation between merchandise and art works. In many of the fancy pieces it passes beyond the mercantile and stands as art alone,—art pure, but not simple. In offering such a tremendous amount of this china, *in wholly new pieces*, in the richest styles of decorations, and at

Half Prices and Less

we feel that we are at once ennobling the word "bargain," and doing something of injustice to art.

Additional tables have been put in to make the handling easier. New goods replace those sold yesterday. Half Prices on everything, and less than half, when you consider the rise in china prices that now seems inevitable.

Fruit Plates, $5 doz.; value $10.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Fruit Saucers, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each; value $3.
Celery Trays, $1.25 each; value $3.
Vegetable Dishes, $1.10 each; value $2.50.
Jelly Dishes, $1 each; value $2.
Pickle Dishes, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.30 each; value $3.
Bon-Bon Plates on foot, $1.50 each; value $3.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Spoon Holders, $1.10 each; value $2.50.
Jugs, large size, $1.50 and $1.80 each; value $3 and $4.
Jugs, medium size, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Jugs, small size, 50c. and 80c.; value $1 and $1.50.
Tea Caddies, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Also a handsome line of Croton Sets, at $2.50; would be cheap at $5 a set.
Tete-a-tete Sets, consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, at $3 each set; value $6.

First Floor and Basement.

Organdie Dresses Again Reduced. These are the daintiest productions of the Summer,—the light and airy and fluffy gowns for semi-dress, of the character you know well enough, knowing that they are our own exclusive models.

The sting to the story lies in the price. We have marked twenty-five of these gowns,

$20 Each.

They were $24, $28, $30, $35 and up to $47.

In addition to this lot, which is rich enough without addition, we show you twenty or thirty suits made from imported piques and ducks that have been priced from $16 to $25. We have marked them all

$12 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Very Good Shirt for out-of doors is the outing shirt in real Scotch Flannels that we sell at $1.75.

These are made strictly for the pleasurable labors of athletics. They are handsome, but business-like. Some have a wide turn-down collar, others with white neckband, are solidly made, light in weight, but solid and strong. Every thread is *wool*,—no oarsman or golfer or cyclist or yachtman but knows that wool is the proper thing for next-the-skin wear. It is safe against chill, and coolest, too. Ordinarily these shirts bring $3.50. Prove this by a little looking about.

Ninth street.

A Sale of Summer Shoes for Men. These are all "colored" shoes,—tans, russets and chocolate kid and calfskin. Nothing but the best leathers and nothing but high qualities. The cheapest pair in the lot is the regular $3 grade;—the bulk of the best are regular $4 grades. The shapes are of this season, and the best of the season,—eight to choose from. Pick your pair at

One-Ninety Each.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Killed in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Edward Wheeler, fifty years of age, of [illegible] Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, was killed in an accident here to-day. With his daughter, he had just arrived in Atlantic City, and it was his intention to remain here for some time. While crossing Mount Vernon Avenue he was struck by a runaway team owned by Thomas Irvin, a dry goods merchant, and thrown a considerable distance. When picked up he was unconscious, and he died in a short time. Miss Wheeler [illegible] [illegible].

SCENES AT THE FRONT

Conditions Before the Surrender of Santiago Described.

GREAT HARDSHIPS ENDURED

Climate More Dangerous Than the Bullets of the Enemy.

Troops Forced to Wade Streams That Should Have Been Bridged and to Stagger Through Mud Overburdened with Baggage.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Near Santiago, Cuba, July 4, 1898.

The battle of El Paso, or San Juan, or Santiago, whichever the historians may decide to call it, has been stopped since Saturday afternoon. It was not finished, it was merely interrupted, in the midst of a hot action, to give the Spaniards an opportunity to surrender. This opportunity the enemy has not been prompt to embrace. On the contrary, he has hardened his heart, as he has prospects of receiving reinforcements, and has resolved to fight to the last ditch. This idea while not original is thoroughly Spanish; and the Spaniard is quite capable also of dying in the last ditch—if he does not suddenly take to flight and scamper over the hills to the north of Santiago, and disappear in the tangled thickets.

We have given the Spaniards an opportunity to do two other things—to get their non-combatants out of the city and to get reinforcements in. About 8,000 women and children have already moved out and are seeking refuge within our lines at El Caney. We have not food enough to support these people long, and shall find it quite a serious problem to support our own forces so far from home. The problem will be doubled if we have to look after 30,000 persons from Santiago. We should very soon be driven to the dire expediency of shelling the city and forcing it at the point of the bayonet. It would be more humane to kill the Spaniards and lose several thousand of our own forces than it would be to starve the Spaniards and decimate our army by fever and other diseases that are far more deadly than the Mauser rifle.

Pando Was on the March.

The opportunity we have given the enemy to get in reinforcements has not yet been fully seized. Only a few hundred stragglers from El Caney and some towns and districts beyond the coast range, to the north of Santiago, have gone into the city so far. But Pando is on the march from Manzanillo with 5,000 troops and ammunition. It is quite possible—even probable—that he will reach Santiago to-morrow or next day, and enter the city. Our line is too long and thin to cover thoroughly the twelve or fifteen miles necessary to make the investment of the city complete. With Pando inside we should have to reckon with at least 20,000 Spaniards. We have just about that number along our works, seven miles in extent. Besides these we have some 4,000 Cubans, and probably 2,000 or 3,000 reserves, with 6,000 more reinforcements coming, under command of Gen. Miles, and the fleet.

It looks as if we are to rest on our arms for several days longer. The report of the coming of Gen. Miles has upset all expectations here of an immediate closing of the campaign. A determined blow now from land and sea would settle the Spaniards in less than twelve hours. We could do it in six if we had any effective artillery on shore; but it would take longer with our little 3.2 pieces. However, we are to wait, it seems, for the fleet to demolish the oft demolished batteries, countermine and clean out the channel, enter the bay, and finish the job in a burst of flame.

Our task now seems to be to keep the Spaniards in a ring of fire while Sampson delivers the coup de grace. Perhaps the coup will not be given until Gen. Miles arrives on the scene.

Out in Front.

In the meantime, as I have said, the battle pauses, arrested as it were, in midair, and the two armies face each other and exchange signals over the trenches. The lines are not far apart, 600 yards at their nearest approach, and nowhere more than a mile. We are strongly intrenched and can hold the position against 40,000 Spaniards if attacked, and could very effectively shell and storm the city. The formidable earthworks of Gen. Linares have not proved so terrible, as we have got most of them, and can take the remainder with a little sacrifice. Our gallant Seventy-first is on the advance line, which it helped to take in fine style last Friday and Saturday.

The problem that now confronts us is whether it would cost more in human life—our life, not Spanish life—to carry Santiago by a vigorous attack or to take it by a long siege. Fever and pestilence now stalk through the wildernesses of Cuba. A week in the trenches may mean the death of hundreds, it may mean the invaliding of thousands that the pestilence may spare now only to torture throughout life. Would an attack cost so much? I doubt it. The soldiers themselves would much prefer a sharp, decisive attack that would put an end to the whole affair. They have stood the trials of the climate, they have marched unmurmuringly through parching heat and drenching rain, they have waded rivers that should have been bridged, and blistered their feet by long tramping in wet shoes. They have fought like heroes and endured like martyrs, but they are now facing a foe they cannot fight or withstand.

There was a little sickness a week ago; there is more to-day; there will be more to-morrow. It will be sure to increase steadily, perhaps rapidly, from this time forward.

As I write at the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, at the ford of the Rio Seco, three miles from the intrenchments, silent and peaceful under the white flags, I can see the vultures circling about the still unburied dead that lie in the unwholesome valley. There is a horrible stench of rotting men and horses. Searching parties are continually finding some poor fellow, killed in the fighting of Friday and Saturday, or shot down by sharpshooters in the impenetrable jungle.

Scattered Dead.

Saturday evening I came upon the dead bodies of four soldiers, lying with their faces covered near an unfinished grave. The diggers of the grave had fled from inquisitive Mauser bullets, and the four dead men were keeping their last vigil on the hillside. They had been killed on Friday morning. The road between the Seco and the San Juan now reeks with the stench of the dead. The rotting of that which we once saw alive and bearing its daily burden is indescribably harrowing; and the sight and the odor stifle the senses and stop the heart and set the brain in a whirl when we see men, brave, gallant fellows who bore the brunt and won the palm in yesterday's battle, rotting like dogs beside the road.

I censure no one. I merely record. I believe nothing has been left undone to give prompt and proper burial to our dead, but many fell where they could not be found. And some of the wounded have died alone in the bushes where they fell. Some of those shot in battle have had to drag themselves for miles to the hospital. Poor Creelman, shot at El Caney, spent twenty-four hours in rain and heat, and then staggered into the headquarters, eight miles away. We had not prepared for such slaughter and such disaster, and it overwhelmed our hospital service. The ground chosen by Gen. Shafter for his headquarters has received some of the overflow, and we are now surrounded by tents in which are fever patients. They have not yellow fever, however, and there has been no sign of that dreaded malady.

In fact the increase of illness may force us to a decisive battle. We are making larger preparations for such an emergency. To-morrow we shall bring from Siboney the eight field mortars there and shall take them up to the front [illegible] if necessary.

[illegible] the city. STANHOPE SAMS.

HARDSHIPS PRIOR TO PEACE.

How the Army Suffered on the March to Santiago—Many Difficulties in Surrounding the City.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Near Santiago, Cuba, July 6.—We are preparing to close the campaign by a bloodless victory. Men, women, and children who die of starvation do not bleed, and we may win without any unnecessary blood-letting. We have drawn our lines close about Santiago, by land and sea, and all we shall have to do is to wait and draw them still tighter if found expedient. But many doubt if we shall be able to carry out this amicable programme.

To make our peace overtures more alluring to the Spaniards in the city we have adopted two policies, one of apparent friendliness and one of apparent hate. We have taken quite a large number of prisoners. The wounded we are feeding and treating and sending back into the enemy's lines, and we are now exchanging prisoners with the Spaniards. In the kind of war Spain wages prisoners are shot or so badly treated that death is often preferable to life, and it is hoped that when the returning Spaniards report how well they have been treated the others may be inclined to surrender at once rather than fight on and die. Such is our friendly policy. The only visible outcome seems to be the release of the gallant Hobson and his equally gallant comrades. This exchange is now in progress. When it is over and we find that the Spaniards will not surrender we shall continue our policy of hate and war.

In carrying out our second policy we have pushed the ships further into the harbor to be ready for the final act of the drama. We have also made our intrenchments deeper and stronger, constructed bombproofs along the line of earthworks, placed our guns in as favorable positions as possible, stored the trenches with abundant supply of ammunition for rifles and cannon, increased our forces behind the fortifications, done what we have thought advisable in the way of cutting off reinforcements, and have just taken to the front eight field mortars to throw shells into Santiago. The preparations seem formidable, and they are. Our position would be impregnable before ten times the number of troops the Spaniards have in the city. If they insist on fighting and dying in the last ditch we should be able to accommodate them in a few hours. Disaster and destruction are the only prospects the Spaniards now have. Realizing this, the Archbishop of the city, it is said, is using his most earnest efforts to bring about a surrender and has appealed to Madrid.

Artillery Not in Position.

But we have not yet put forth half our real strength. The eight field mortars, of 3.6 calibre, and throwing a charge of twenty pounds of shrapnel, have given us a preponderance of artillery; but we still have the eight heavy siege guns at Siboney. Why they have not been brought ashore and used against the Spaniards is one of many mysteries. We have four five-inch siege guns and four seven-inch howitzers. They would, if planted before Santiago, be equal to the fire of 20,000 infantry. But only one or two have been unloaded, and this was done, it is said, merely to give the artillerists some practice in handling them. They could be brought here to the front with but little difficulty. We may have to bring them to put an end to stubborn resistance if these Spaniards retain the spirit and genius of defense possessed by their ancestors.

The white flags, meanwhile, are still fluttering above the hostile breastworks. Such a spectral peace is more dolorous than war. Men lie in the sodden trenches in a blistering sun all morning, a pouring rain in the afternoon, and a heavy, miasmatic dew at night. They are apparently resting, but they weary more in this perpetual vigil than they do on the march or in a hot battle. They languish and grow despondent and are then ripe for disease. And disease awaits them more surely than the Spanish bullet. Every hour's delay is an advantage to Spain and a corresponding evil to us. The Spaniards know this and are waiting for the pestilence to do what they are unable to accomplish. Our soldiers have endured fatigues and privations since they landed that would tell heavily upon their health if endured in a temperate climate. They will tell more heavily here.

Around my "dog" tent are now four or five Rough Riders, hardy Western frontiersmen, inured to every hardship, who have succumbed to the heat of the Cuban sun. It is dangerous—well-nigh fatal—for people from the north to walk much in the sun during the hottest hours, between 10 and 4; but our troops have marched and fought through these hours after nights almost without sleep and sometimes after a march at night. In addition to this, they have sometimes had to sleep on the wet ground in wet clothes. We are now filling up our hospitals with the sick as well as with the wounded.

In Cuba a white flag or a flag of truce is a hospital flag, and an emblem of more disaster and death than ever followed in the wake of battle.

Hardships of the Army.

It seems to me that our men are being called upon to suffer more hardships than should have been possible, even in a more healthful country. They have had to do with a scant supply of food, and have had no variety to add zest to eating. They have had to carry too much baggage, as there has been practically no transportation facilities. They have had to wear clothing that would be too hot for marching in upper New York, and is outrageously heavy and suffocating in this climate. I shall say nothing as to the lack of accommodations in the hospitals, as the number of wounded and sick has far exceeded all expectations, although more adequate preparations might have been made. We are certainly doing all we can for the injured and sick—within our limitations.

Another source of unnecessary hardship has been the roads and streams. The roads after the rains become mud ditches, through which the men have to trudge with their heavy burdens. The rivers have to be waded, as the engineers have not even thrown trees across them. Now, the engineering problems have not seemed difficult. There were only a few miles of road to put and keep in good order, and only a half dozen stream crossings that needed temporary bridges. But no bridges have been constructed, and the troops have had to wade through stream after stream, getting wet to the waist, chafing and blistering their feet, and adding pounds of weight to their already intolerable burdens. We have been here long enough and we have marched slowly enough for all these difficulties to have been overcome.

The truth seems to be that we expected to sweep everything before us, and moved forward with as great expedition as was possible to finish the campaign in a few days. We could stand such things for a while, but as we have subjected ourselves to every kind of hardship, and must still lie in our trenches and wait, the hardships are beginning to tell, and we shall suffer more and more.

The white flag still waves, however, and we have the spectre of peace, while another spectre stalks through our ranks.

Admiral Sampson comes up to-day to confer with Gen. Shafter, and decide upon a joint attack. After this we may make one more dash and finish the little play that has already cost us so dearly.

STANHOPE SAMS.

WAITING BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Conditions at the Front a Week Prior to the Surrender—A Talk with Lieut. Hobson.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 7.—I have returned to the coast after two weeks of marching through battle and storm in the mountains, and find little change. Indeed, if I did not hear the clang of the engine bell on the railway we have seized and are operating between this place and Aguadores, I could not imagine that anything had happened, anything been done to affect the destinies of this island, since I saw our gunboats throwing shell into the cleft in the cliffs they call Siboney. These boats, swinging on their anchors, are the same old hulks that brought us over from Tampa, only they have got themselves at last from Daiquiri. There, too, are the little steam launches plying busily and with quite a military air between the warships and the shore. And there are the same squalid Cuban huts fringing the sea line with a ragged, dirty tassel; and there is the same Caribbean, sweetened in every billow by the health-bearing trade winds, murmuring low among the rocks.

But, as I look around, there is some change. White tents of soldiers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] one more Cubans [illegible] El Caney, El Paso, San Juan, and Santiago—[illegible] are on our hands, and there is a hospital filled with our wounded, and the railway is [illegible] American enterprise and ingenuity. As I write refugees by the hundred are pouring in from Santiago, seeking food and shelter. Siboney has become a city of refuge, and we must feed thousands of hungry—long hungry—mouths. It is a difficult problem, but one which in this war for humanity we cannot shun, if we would.

There is still peace here and in the fortified lines about Santiago. A report brought by the refugees says that Caprilles, the civil Governor of Santiago, has renounced all responsibility and declared that the city should surrender. Linares, the military chief, thinks otherwise, and has said he will fight on to the end. It is also reported that we shall renew the attack with vigor Saturday at noon, and get into the city by Sunday noon. Our mortars and cannon are all in position.

The refugees report great destitution in Santiago. They say that up to yesterday affairs were bad enough, but yesterday they were made much worse because the Spanish soldiers looted the town. They add that the officers and troops held high carnival and raged in drunken frenzy through the city. The refugees all tell the same story. I talked with a number of them, only to get the same statements—destitution and distress among Spaniards and Cubans. They also say that the number of the Spanish forces has been grossly overestimated by Cuban and American officers.

Lieut. Hobson, with whom I talked last night, confirms this part of the story of the refugees, both as to the suffering in the city and as to the small number of the Spaniards. He said that he knew the enemy to be without sufficient supplies, and that there was much distress among all classes. As to the strength of the forces at the command of Linares, he said they could not exceed 5,000, and that he should not estimate them at much above 4,000. Speaking of the Spanish forces, he said to me:

"After I was removed from Morro I was put in a room whose windows command a magnificent view of the country we have fought through. I saw both battles plainly, and said to myself that we would and could charge those strong positions. And our troops did it beautifully. The Spaniards lost very heavily. Their hospitals are filled with wounded and dying. The two defeats have also disheartened them. They speak very gloomily of the outcome, and the soldiers themselves would surrender to-day if it were left to them. The officers must do what Madrid says, and Sagasta wants the army to fight to the last ditch. It's good politics."

In reply to my question as to how strong the Spanish Army is at present, he said:

"After the heavy losses at El Caney and El Paso, I should say, not as much as 5,000. I do not think there are much more than 4,000 troops fit to fight."

"Will they fight hard?" I asked.

"Yes, but not long. They will make a good show—a fine spectacle for Madrid—and then yield."

So much for the testimony of the refugees and of a brave American who speaks only what he believes to be true, since he was willing to die when it was not necessary. But there are surely more Spaniards than this in the fortified lines about Santiago. Fully the number Hobson mentioned may be seen swarming among the trenches and in the streets. Perhaps he could not see many of them from his point of vision. But be they many or few, they will be out in the woods in the groves, and hospitals, and in our lines as prisoners in a few days. They could be taken sooner than that, but—

The only obstacle in the way seems to be that Gen. Miles is expected here. He is not needed, nor are any more troops needed. We have enough men and guns to complete our work if we would only go ahead. It may be that we are trying to starve the Spaniards into submission. If so, we may soon find ourselves confronted by a far more deadly foe than Spain. The intrenchments around Santiago are protected by fever, and we shall lose more men by disease than by bullets even should the war end now. The loss will be doubled soon unless we advance and put an end to both Spaniards and pestilence.

We have not fought now for nearly a week. We have strengthened ourselves, we have exchanged prisoners, we have sent back the wounded, we have received several thousand refugees. These are the fruits of the flag of truce. We are now sitting down and waiting for the rest of the fruit to fall into our hands without taking the trouble to shake the tree.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.

Great Natural and Artificial Obstacles Surmounted by Our Troops in Attacking the Position.

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EL PASO, near Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—Of most great fights it is probably true that the nearer you are to the extreme front the less general conception you can gain for the time of what is going on. The formation of the ground on which the battle of San Juan took place peculiarly illustrates this fact. The enemy, behind greenly masked breastworks, on the eastern verge of the plateau, could be located by the troops who were moving against him chiefly by the sound of his volleys. Even from the summit of the hill at our left centre, on which Grimes's battery was posted, and which afforded a fine general view of the whole field, from the extreme left to the "Stone Fort" dominating Caney, it was not easy to discern clearly more than a small portion of the Spanish line of fire.

Our men, as they advanced to the attack, were completely shut in for half the distance westward of the San Juan River by the tangled brush, which, however, was peopled by bushwhackers, whose fire was constant and deadly. In some of the regiments the majority of the casualties took place here, before they had emerged from what would ordinarily be termed "cover."

Panorama of the Fight.

It was only as the stalwart, blue-brown line of the American troops hurled the Spaniards back from the deep entrenchments in which the latter had been hidden and took their places as possessors of a dominating position that the whole panorama of the fight was unfolded to those who were carefully watching it from the exposed vantage point of Grimes's Hill, where the shells from the Spanish smokeless batteries dropped with more or less irregularity for hours.

Between five and six miles to the northeastward the insistent firing of Lawton's artillery could be marked almost as distinctly as the gyrations of a crack pitcher by the grandstand spectators of a baseball game. First, the white puff of old-fashioned powder; what seemed to be many seconds would tick away before the dull, round detonation reached the ear; lastly, through the glass, around the base of the old church converted into a blockhouse, near the upper end of the town, or else upon the ramparts of the "Stone Fort" above it, great masses of dirt and dust were seen to rise, showing that the shell had struck, and had exploded at or near its mark.

The morning mist lingered over the lower foothills, and only where a deeper fringe of vapor floated over the edge of the valley could the line of our infantrymen be surmised. It was, of course, much in advance of the artillery position, which was a sharp-pointed, pyramid-shaped hill, to our right rear. The steady pop! pop! of Lawton's rifles, answered by the Spaniards at longer and longer intervals, proved the coolness and deliberation of our marksmen.

The firing continued heavier on the right throughout the whole of the first day than it was on the left. Nowhere was better demonstrated the fact that position and defensive works were the chief reliance of the enemy. It was a marvel to every military man who surveyed the field, after we had secured possession of the whole Spanish line, how we had ever been able to do it. They all declared that with such positions, so covered by intrenchments, no army in the world equal to ours in numbers could have dislodged us, unless, indeed, it had a great preponderance in artillery.

One of the most notorious facts of this campaign is that the Santiago expedition was insufficiently equipped with field guns. But even had we had three times as many field guns, it would still be true that we were absurdly wrong in our notion of the fighting capacity of the Spanish troops, and of the value of their preparations for defense.

Enemy's Lack of Enterprise.

While for three or four days our army was encamped on the Sevilla branch of the San Juan, it became a common remark of field and company officers that any enemy, with a small degree of enterprise, could attack us there and easily do us great damage, if, indeed, he could not rout us and drive us back in confusion, so crowded and jumbled was our camp and so imperfect our formation. A high ridge to the westward of our centre, which was not thoroughly picketed, would have afforded him command of our entire position. But not even a demonstration was made against us.

It was only when it was thought that the Spaniards were [illegible] new and [illegible] menacing works in the vicinity of Caney which might enfilade our right that Gen. Shafter's determination to move at once was announced.

The reason for the Spanish indifference to our position and also for the very feeble resistance which they made to our advance near Sevilla is no longer far to seek. They had chosen the decisive battleground and there alone did they wish to fight us. Their confidence in the strength of the San Juan position was entirely justified.

In the first place the natural conformation of the country could hardly be more favorable to a defensive campaign. The Wilderness in Virginia presented far less difficulties to the invading Northerners than did the San Juan Valley to Shafter's army. The greater part of it is densely covered with young timber undergrowth interlaced with thorny vines or studded with natural abattis of cacti, palmettos and brambles. The roads were originally little more than blind trails, every one of which afforded a hundred opportunities for ambuscade.

What an undertaking it was to deploy a line of battle at right angles to one of these paths will perhaps be imagined. On Friday, July 1, in moving through the timber toward San Juan ridge some of Wheeler's regiments became seriously mixed up owing to the utter impossibility of moving straight forward at anything like regular intervals.

Capt. Morton's Presence of Mind.

Capt. Charles Morton, commanding a battalion of the Third Cavalry, when he finally approached the open space across which the dash was made for the right of the San Juan position, found himself surrounded by men of two or three different regiments, mostly, however, of his own.

He did not hesitate. It was not a moment for hesitation. Mauser bullets and shrapnel were singing thick and fast through the air, and men were falling on every side. Morton put all the men near him into line, and when Major Wessels, commanding the Third, gave the order to charge, he led them forward obliquely behind the First Battalion, under Major Jackson, and quickly took the most advanced position on the right, driving the Spaniards from a hacienda house which he found there, back upon a battery of theirs down under the walls of San Juan barracks. He held this position against superior odds for a long time before relief was sent him.

Had he waited to separate his men from those of other regiments who had become mixed up with them in the scramble through the brush this movement might have been far less successful, as every moment of delay in the advance meant loss.

Great Engineering Skill.

Second, the artificial strengthening of the Spanish line of defense showed the very highest order of engineering skill. This is the verdict of all competent officers who have examined it. The utmost advantage was taken of the conformation of the ground, and each fortified point or angle commanded some other one.

In many places, on gaining a piece of intrenchments, our troops found themselves under a crossfire from other portions of the original line. And even in the position which we hold since the fighting ceased, just prior to the truce, we were largely exposed to a possible oblique, and in places even an enfilading, fire from Spanish batteries on our left. To offset this, however, traverses were constructed at certain parts of our line.

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

FIRST BATTLE FLAG CAPTURED.

Gen. Corbin Has the Banner Taken by Company B, First U. S. Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first Spanish battle flag captured in Cuba by the American Army reached the War Department to-day. It was consigned to Gen. Corbin. The flag is a small one, measuring only about two by four feet, and is poorly constructed of cheap material. It was captured by Company B, First United States Infantry, regulars. The flag was captured at Juraguacita June 23 by the following detail: Corps. Newman and Boyle, Privates Keyser, Cooley, and Houghtaling. J. J. Crittenden was Captain of Company B.

ARMY OFFICERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.

Frank E. Bamford, Edwin Bell, John S. Battle, Charles L. Bent, John W. Barker, William Brooke.

Joseph C. Castner, David P. Cordray, Henry G. Cote, Charles W. Castle, Thomas W. Connell, Charles F. Crain, Edward C. Carey, Frank S. Cochen, William M. Crofton, Elmer W. Clark.

Wilbur E. Dove, William D. Davis, Peter W. Davison, Albert C. Dalton.

Arthur M. Edwards, Isaac Erwin, Frank D. Ely, George H. Estes, Jr., Oliver Edwards.

Frederick W. Fugor.

Willard E. Gleason.

James P. Harboson, Ora E. Hunt, Samuel V. Ham, George E. Houle, Verling K. Hart, John Howard.

George H. Jamerson.

Henry L. Kinnison, Dana W. Kilburn, Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Frederick L. Knudson, Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Charles R. Krauthoff.

William J. Lutz, Howard L. Laubach, James A. Lynch, Frederick G. Lawton, Albert Laws, Frank H. Lawton, Louis B. Lawton, Jacon H. G. Lazelle.

George H. McMaster, John C. McArthur, Frank B. McKenna, Henry L. McCorkle, John S. Murdock, Frank J. Morrow, James A. Moss, Dennis M. Michie, John F. Madden, James T. Moore, Robert W. Mearns, William H. Mullay, Amos H. Martin, John K. Miller, Paul B. Malone, Peter E. Marquart.

William Newman, Traber Norman, Hunter B. Nelson.

John J. O'Connell.

Harrison J. Price, Guy G. Palmer, John H. Parker, Howard R. Perry, John McA. Palmer, John F. Preston, Jr.

William A. Raibourn, Otho B. Rosenbaum, James Ronayne, William C. Rogers, Horace M. Reeve.

John F. Stephens, Marcus B. Stokes, Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Charles C. Smith, David G. Spurgin, Ralph R. Stogsdall, William A. Sater, William H. Simons, Hamilton A. Smith, Frederic T. Stetson, Robert E. L. Spence, Thomas L. Smith, S. J. Bayard Schindel, Edward Sigerfoos, Edward A. Shuttleworth, Mathew E. Saville.

Hansford L. Threlkeld, Edward Taylor.

Ralph H. Van De Man.

Frank A. Wilcox, William M. Wood, William H. Wassell, Hugh D. Wise, Rogram Whitworth, George McD. Weeks, William Wallace, John E. Woodward, Ulyses G. Worrilow, Briant H. Wells, William E. Welsh, Frank L. Wells, Orrin R. Wolfe.

Arthur W. Yates.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.

Frank S. Burr, Robert M. Brambila, James Edward Bell.

Bryan Conrad, James McDonald Comer, Edward Croft, Arthur Cranston.

Harry Anthony Eaton.

Moore N. Falls, William B. Folwell.

Joseph Warren Glidden, Joseph L. Gilbreth.

Louis E. Hill, John R. Hannay, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Charles R. Hickox, Frank Halstead.

William H. Jordan.

Harry E. Knight, Campbell King.

Alexander J. MacNab, George Chipman Martin, Carl Anson Martin, Edgar A. Macklin.

William K. Naylor, Robert R. Nevin.

William H. Oury.

Frederick S. L. Price.

Tenney Ross.

Harold B. Smith.

Ralph W. Terrell, Benjamin J. Tillman, James Davis Taylor, Benjamin H. Watkins, E. James Williams, William H. Williams, Philip Everard Meade Walker, Allen G. Wright.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

Carroll F. Armistead.

Henry M. Boutelle, Herbert J. Breese, Percy Poe Bishop, Hanson B. Black, Arthur Fletcher Cassels, Winfred B. Carr, William R. Doores, James Musgrave Aartsen Darrach, Joseph B. Douglass.

Henry Clay Evans, Jr.

Charles Peirce Faulkner.

John O. Goodfellow.

Woodson Hocker, Edwin Chase Hoyt, Charles S. Haight, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Peter C. Haines, Jr.

Harry L. James.

Edward S. Kimel.

William A. Lieber.

Alfred E. [illegible], Henry M. Merriam, E. [illegible] Martindale, Jr., Morrell Madison Mills.

Hudson Taylor Patten.

William W. Stewart, Jr., Alfred Anderson [illegible], Guy H. Scott, Wright Smith, Oliver L. Spaulding.

Earle W. Tanner.

Robert Roscoe Wallach, Hugh Spencer Wells.

THIRD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain—Hugh H. Colquitt; First Lieutenants—James A. Thomas, Robert W. Collins, and Thomas M. Jenks; Second Lieutenants—David C. Barrow, Jefferson D. Rooney, Harry O. McCool, and Alpheus W. McCall.

FOURTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain—Henry A. Wise; First Lieutenants—Edward L. Woodside, and John S. Wise; Second Lieutenant—Howard W. Throckmorton.

SEVENTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant—William H. Butler; Second Lieutenant—James H. Wilson.

EIGHTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captains—Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Robertson Palmer, Elmer E. Hood, and Gustavus W. Fahlbush; First Lieutenants—George T. Robinson, Benjamin O. Davis, and Thomas H. R. Clarke; Second Lieutenants—Charles E. Minkins, David P. Davis, and William L. Irvin.

TENTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thaddeus W. Jones; Captains—Austin P. Mullarkey, and Robert Lee Byrd; First Lieutenant—James A. Roston.

FIRST VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

First Lieutenant—Rodmond V. Beach; Second Lieutenant—Walter C. Kimball.

SECOND VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Captains—George W. Freeman and William L. Geary; First Lieutenant—Joseph R. McAndrews; Second Lieutenant—Eben T. Tannant; Chaplain—Elias S. Kimball.

THIRD VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Captains—John Henry Westerfield, William B. Thomas, William J. Hardee, William D. Taylor, George F. Stickney, Carleton W. Sturtevant, Sidney B. Williamson, Lyle F. Bellinger, Frank L. Averill, and John L. Van Ornum; First Lieutenants—James H. Bacon, Fingal C. Black, Charles H. Smith, Thomas C. Thomas, Charles A. Miner, Frederick C. Hand, Henry L. Reber, John Alfred Laird, and Chester Bailey White; Second Lieutenants—Samuel F. Crecelius, Walter S. Brown, Jeff D. Reagan, James R. Fain, and William D. Rhea; Chaplain—Samuel W. Small.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Second Volunteer Engineers, (with rank of First Lieutenant)—F. Ward J. Barrett; Third Volunteer Cavalry, (with rank of First Lieutenant)—Edward S. Grigsby; Second Volunteer Infantry—Charles Bruning; Third Volunteer Infantry—William A. Chapman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at the headquarters of his regiment, will proceed without delay to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers at that point not later than July 20 for duty.

First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty under the immediate orders of First Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to join his company.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Fleming Jones, United States Army, will proceed from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba on the first transport leaving for that point, and upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Ringold, Texas, and will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter United States general hospital, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel P. Cottrell, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States general hospital at that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. J. Thomas, United States Army, will proceed from Winston, N. C., to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Irvin E. Bennett, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Delaware and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Irving G. Boyce, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, July 11, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Ogden Rafferty, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Tampa and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, will proceed from Tacoma to San Francisco on the steamship Arizona on official business, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is appointed to meet in Washington at such place as may be designated by the Surgeon General as soon as practicable, upon the call of the President thereof, for the purpose of considering the question as to whether or not the Government should issue the so-called "cholera bands" for the use of United States troops in the field.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet in Washington, vice Major George W. Adair, Surgeon.

First Lieut. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and at the United States Engineers' School, Willets Point, N. Y., and will proceed to and take station at New York City and report to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, for duty as Recorder and Disbursing Officer of the Board of Engineers.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New Orleans, reaching that place not later than July 19, and report to Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster on board the steamer Berlin now en route from New York City to that place. Capt. Coulling will assume charge of the steamer, and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department while on board, and will proceed on the steamer to such point or points as may be designated by Col. Scully. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authority after its arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the vessel named, Capt. Coulling will be under the orders of the commanding officers thereof.

Major David C. Carr, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the Surgeon General United States Army.

The following-named officers of the Pay Department will proceed at once to New York City, en route to Santiago de Cuba, delaying in Washington sufficient time to ship public funds: Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster United States Army; Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major Charles A. Smylie, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers.

Special orders granting leave of absence to First Lieut. Omar Bundy, Third Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteers and directing him to proceed to Indianapolis and report to the Governor of the State are revoked.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, Sixth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteers.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. E. H. Rogers, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Frank I. Rensberger, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to temporary duty at that place. Capt. Sulzer, upon completion of the temporary duty assigned him at Chicago, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

The following assignments to regiments of Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from enlisted men, are announced: Second Lieut. John W. French, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Dromwell Stacey, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Nineteenth Infantry. The officers named will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, Tampa, Fla., for duty with their regiments.

Second Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Nineteenth Infantry, upon his arrival at Tampa, in returning from regimental recruiting service, will report to Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, at that place for temporary duty. Should his regiment be ordered away from Tampa he will accompany it without further orders.

Capt. Frederick L. Martin, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for special duty pertaining to the Signal Corps in that department.

Capt. Ross Matthews, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will report to the Depot Quartermaster for temporary duty, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Major Samuel W. Hay, Chief Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps and will proceed with his authorized clerk to Tampa and report to the Commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Chief Commissary, Department of California, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the Commanding General of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department.

Chaplain Edwin S. Harris, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will remain on the transport Grand Duchess, with the stores for which he is responsible, and join his brigade, accompanied by his civilian clerk and the Commissary Sergeant on duty with him, upon the arrival of that brigade in Cuba.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Aristides Agramonte, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and there take passage on the United States steamer Resolute for Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that place will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, William R. Shafter, commanding the United States troops, for duty in the yellow fever hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Newkirk, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Vounteers, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there he will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the United States troops, for duty.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: First Lieut. John M. Neall, from Troop C to Troop B; Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., from Troop B to Troop C.

Sergt. Thomas C. Howze, Jr., Company D, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, will be sent to Columbia, S. C., to report to the Governor of the State to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Private Edwin O. Holter, Company A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, now supposed to be at Camp Alger, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date July 11, by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

Sergt. William J. Graham and Corp. Theodore D. Pulver, Company H, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Virginia, will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to receive commissions. They will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their regiment on the day prior to the date of their acceptance of the commissions.

Private Jesse M. Baker, Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date July 12, by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

Private Frank W. Hoblitzell, Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make one visit during the month of July to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, and will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding General, Department of California, to accompany the regiment, which is to form the garrison at Honolulu, as chief and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at that place.

Major Edward Zartin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The headquarters of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers will be removed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., not later than July 20, to which point Col. David D. Gaillard and First Lieut. C. H. Hamilton, Adjutant, will proceed and take station.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Colorado, for duty as his assistant in the purchase of horses for Troops L and M, Seventh Cavalry.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under such instructions as may be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, and will proceed to Atlanta and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, and by letter to the commanding General of that department.

Major Benjamin F. Havens, Major John R. Lynch, Major John C. Krause, and Major Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on duty with the Signal Corps Balloon Section at Santiago de Cuba, will return to Tampa for the purpose of refitting.

Capt. William Larrabee, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, United States troops at Chickamauga Park for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps.

Navy.

Sailmaker E. C. Tallman is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Wabash.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Eugene M. Isaac is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez is detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet W. H. Steinhagen is ordered to the St. Louis instead of to the Yale.

Lieut. John M. Ellicott is appointed Lieutenant from April 23; Lieut. W. L. Howard from March 19.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. G. Seibels is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from March 6.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is appointed Paymaster, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, from Feb. 5.

Ensign F. C. Ford is ordered to the Eighth District Auxiliary Naval Force at New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Bogan is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Sailer is ordered to the Arctic.

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grunwell is ordered to the Alleen.

Assistant Paymaster Charles R. O'Leary is ordered to the Sterling.

Assistant Surgeon E. G. Davis is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Wyandotte.

Lieut. L. V. Housel is detached from the Scipio and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign P. M. Labach is detached from the Inca and ordered to the Catskill.

Ensign H. H. Donnell is ordered to the Wyandotte.

Ensign W. C. W. Auferman is ordered to the New Hampshire.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is ordered to the Mangrove.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers is ordered to the Minnesota.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC:

On Wednesday, July 20th, and until the electrical construction thereon is completed, the horse-car lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Sixth and Eighth avenues, south of Fifty-ninth Street, will be discontinued. Meanwhile upper west side patrons via Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam avenues will be carried over the electric line through Fifty-ninth Street to and from transfer points at Seventh Avenue, Madison Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Second Avenue.

Until the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are again in operation, extra facilities for the accommodation of the public, including East and West transfers, will be furnished on the Seventh and Ninth Avenue horse-car lines.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
H. H. VREELAND, President.

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RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

For Sickness or as a Stimulant

you require goods that are absolutely reliable. Did any one ever hear of any

"Old Crow Rye"

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H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON ST.,
also B'way & 27th St.
Sole Agents for Great Western Champagne.

GEN. LAWTON'S LOSSES

Official Returns of Casualties in the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

IN FIGHTS BEFORE SANTIAGO

Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Second Massachusetts Suffer.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The official returns on the casualties in the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Lawton, in the three days' fighting before Santiago, July 1, 2, and 3, have just been returned. They are as follows:

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

Second Lieut., J. J. Bernard.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergt. Kirby, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Walters musician, Company G; Private N. H. Kelly, Company C; Private Hossfield, Company C; Private Nels Anderson, Company C; Private Grube, Company C; Private Van Volkenburg, Company C.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

First Lieut. William C. Neary, Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. N. Johnson, Company C; Corp. J. Buckley, Company D; Corp. D. T. Weeden, Company C; Corp. T. F. Murphy, Company C.

ENLISTED MEN.

Musician S. Dobineer, Company D; Musician P. Bueschel, Company C; J. H. Moss, Company A; C. E. Black, Company B; D. Scharabel, Company C; J. E. Rafferty, Company C; J. Muller, Company C; W. A. Bremner, Company C; Bert Smith, Company C; H. Hauseman, Company C; H. Bachrach, Company C; A. Aust, Company C; Thomas Sherry, Company C; C. F. Flickinger, Company C; P. Bergman, Company C; A. Krummel, Company E; J. Bobrosky, Company E; Berton Parker, Company E; Michael O'Donnell, Company E; R. M. Callanan, Company E; J. J. Martin, Company E; J. Hartnett, Company H; J. W. Blaka, Company H; William McMahon, Company H; E. E. Follett, Company H; F. P. Hicks, Company A; Adolph Muller, Company H; C. Hornlein, Company C.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

Second Lieut. T. A. Wansboro, Company C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. J. M. Hunt, Company B; Corp. Daniel Conway, Company C; Corp. I. J. Austin, Company F; Corp. P. J. Shea, Company A; Sergt. J. W. Jones, Company E; Corp. Fred Kiney, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

W. H. Balcke, Company C; Francis Hulme, Company C; E. S. White, Company C; Pat McGraw, Company B; M. M. Boury, Company D; Con Crawley, Company D; Daniel Maher, Company D; George Shields, Company H; Lee Carson, Company B; F. W. Dwyer, Company B; R. A. Jones, Company B; A. H. Gray, Company B; Harry Clark, Company A; William C. Croker, Company A; John R. O'Dowd, Company A; A. P. McAllister, Company F; F. E. Wort, band; Derge Sandberg, Company E; Fred Tinnanus, Company E; P. B. Davis, Company G; John Slaven, Company G; John Gleancy, Company G; James McGuire, Company G; J. Dermody, Company G; J. W. Long, Company G; S. R. Ryan, Company G.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. J. B. Jackson, Company G.
Second Lieutenant H. A. Lafferty, Company A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. R. C. Samuels, Company A.
Corp. John Brodfort, Company A.
Corp. George Smith, Company A.
Corp. Charles Ayre, Company A.
Corp. William McFarlane, Company A.
Corp. William F. Burke, Company C.
Corp. J. P. Stacke, Company C.
Corp. R. N. Smith, Company B.
Corp. T. H. Dunn, Company B.
Corp. Martin Madden, Company D.
Corp. A. W. Kibler, Company D.
Corp. A. R. Lewis, Company F.
Sergt. George Rapp, Company F.
Corp. G. D. Bartholomew, Company F.
Corp. T. L. Fairfax, Company F.
Corp. George Bantyhoff, Company G.
Corp. Fitzhugh Benham, Company G.
Corp. Oskar Grotty, Company G.

ENLISTED MEN.

R. H. Bayly, Company A; Charles Henderson, Company A; Norman Louvay, Company A; Daniel Mahonay, Company A; M. J. Moore, Company A; John McMillar, Company A; William J. Rogan, Company A; J. H. Brown, Company B; Julian Rienke, Company B; Joseph Gilvers, Company B; Mechel Hart, Company B; John Lyons, Company C; John J. Buchser, Company C; Charles Fuchs, Company C; Arthur F. Durgin, Company C; Fred Jahuki, Company C; Royal L. Fernald, Company C; William McMahon, Company C; Ernest Gerber, Company C; John Corcoran, Company C; Archie Mackey, Company C; Harry Metchell, Company C; Frank Boye, Company C; Robert Kealiher, Company C; Alvah G. Stewart, Company C; William Burleson, Company C; John B. Aspenault, Company C; A. J. Arnett, Company D; C. C. Cassidy, Company D; Daniel Connolly, Company D; Martin Crawley, Company D; Lewis Jacobson, Company D; Pat Kenigen, Company D; W. W. Lineback, Company D; Pat O'Connor, Company D; John Shecken, Company D; H. E. Wetherby, Company D; J. O. Hendley, Company F; G. H. Copeland, Company F; J. H. Larson, Company F; G. W. Meredith, Company F; William B. Kinilbs, Company L; Nils Christenson, Company F; John Kleckl, Company F; A. R. Munpin, Company F; W. J. McIntyre, Company F; Olic Rose, Company F; Carl Tolbert, Company F; Thomas Kelly, Company F; N. Isler, Company H; John Krauss, Company H; John Gounand, Company H; William Killikewich, Company H; L. Holcomb, band; —— Kerytor, Company C; William H. Kambill, Company G; Homer Keel, Company G; Francis Long, Company G; James Greeley, Company G; Francis Groty, Company G; William McGuire, Company G; Ed Becker, Company G; Frank Senaland, Company G; E. W. Houston, Company G; Louis T. Steen, Company E; J. T. Mack, Company E; Corp. John Rattletan, Company E; Peter Manlon, Company E; Charles Spallen, Company E; Oskar Head, Company E; Hyman Vean, Company E; Benjamin Reverman, Company E; R. S. McDowell, Company E; C. T. Hunt, Company C.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Charles Meyers, Company E.

ENLISTED MEN.

Patrick Roach, Company E; Musician Charles M. Meade, Company C; John Paseur, Company I; Artificer Charles Foley, Company B; Joseph Spade, Company B.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

First Lieut. J. R. Leyburn, Company H, wounded while in command of Company D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. James Donohue, Company C; Sergt. George W. Ledgett, Company C; Sergt. John Zimmerman, Company G; First Sergt. William Acher, Company D; Sergt. Marcus Marr, Company D; Corp. Thomas A. Grant, Company D; Corp. Thomas King, Company D; Corp. Daniel McIntosh, Company D; Corp. James Wolson, Company D; Corp. John T. Dunn, Company A; Corp. Ernst Hagedorn, Company E; Corp. John Martin, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

George V. Cook, Company A; Thomas Griffin, Hospital Corps; William Glynn, Company D; John Miller, Company B; Henry R. O'Malley, Company B; John Rogers, Company B; William Sellman, Company B; Frank McDonald, Company B; Gregory Mullen, Company B; William Asche, Company C; John A. Baronswky, Company C; Patrick McGrath, Company C; Patrick Canning, Company C; William Boork, Company C; James Hanna, Company C; William F. Nestelhut, Company C; William D. Pinty, Company C; James Donnelly, Company D; John Graham, Company D; John H. Peterson, Company D; Peter O'Connor, Company D; Henry Brett, Company E; John Griffin, Company E; Henry C. Lichten, Company E; John McDay, Company E; Rudolph Rehman, Company E; William Kulel, Company H; William E. Lester, Company H; Wilhelm F. Vollman, Company H; Musician Max Muller; Henry E. Santon, Company G; Charles F. Ross, Company G; Charles Taylor, Company G.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

[illegible] Miller, First Sergeant, Company F; Silas Wilson, Sergeant, Company F; John Dahl, Sergeant, Company G.

ENLISTED MEN.

Geiny, Company F; Scott, Company F; Bratton, Company B; Leahr, Company C.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

H. W. E. Dove, Second Lieutenant, Company C; Clarke Churchman, Second Lieutenant, Company C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Perry, Corporal, Company C; Daniel Arundel, First Sergeant, Company D; A. M. Allen, Corporal, Company E; Louis Behle, Corporal, Company B; W. A. Park, Sergeant, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

John Taylor, Company B; Henry B. Smith, Company B; James, Company C; Johnson, Company C; Trimmer, Company C; Orrin B. Hatch, Company C; Little, Company C; Grothe, Company C; August Wilner, Company C; Daniel Mulkey, Company D; John Cate, Company D; Rupert Sigler, Company D; John Winburn, Company D; Gidion, Company E; Cockrill, Company E; William P. Moore, Company E; Barrey Redmond, Company E; Moore, Company F; Schondelmeyer, Company F; Bourngaertal, Company G; Hopkins, Company G; D. J. Kelly, Company G; John S. Nape, Company G; Gilbert Syviau, Company G; Joseph Whitman, Company G; Palmer, Company H.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

W. M. Dickinson, First Lieutenant, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Walter Brown, Company A; William Z. Fusom, Company A; Christian Hees, Company D; John Gray, Company F; Leonard Weber, Company G.

Wounded.

OFFICER.

J. T. Haskell, Lieutenant Colonel.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Philip Henderson, Sergeant, Company B; Sergt. John Dixon, Company H; O'Rourke, Sergeant, Company C; Charles P. Devill, Corporal, Company D.

ENLISTED MEN.

G. W. Dildine, Company B; John Dunn, Company B; John McBride, Company B; Joseph Wehr, Company D; Joseph Ball, Company H; Herman Kapper, Company H; O. H. Tousey, Company H; Jacob Messer, Company H; August Bohn, Company H; Bay, Company C; Beyer, Company C; Brookins, Company C; Bang, Company C; Davidson, Company C; Kelly, Company C; Lange, Company C; Martin, Company C; Fred Sprague, Company F; James Clark, Company F; William H. Mattice, Company F; William Krouskop, Company F.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal William I. Cromster, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

J. W. Bampton, Company C; Gustav Sutter, Company E; Samuel Bennett, Company A, and Michael Gibney, Company B.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson; Capt. Frank B. Jones, Company E; Lieut. William H. Wassell, Company D, and Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Company A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. Henry T. Jaroz, Company C; Corporal Harman E. Newman, Company B, and Corporal Lawrence Gralbing, Company A.

ENLISTED MEN.

Lyndall C. Jarmison, Company E; Frank H. Nelson, Company E; George Winters, Company E; Peter Johnson, Company H; Leonard Kupfer, Company H; Richard Sneppard, Company H; James Harris, Company H; Michael L. Donohoe, Company H; James Cannaghan, Company D; George H. Hoover, Company D; J. C. F. Hill, Company C; Charles M. Hall, Company C; R. M. Ellingham, Company A; William Pendel, Company A; Henry J. Poul, Company A; Michael Sheehy, Company A; Charles A. Pound, Company A; Gottfried Muck, Company A; David Olson, Company B; Frank Kohlert, Company B; John H. Gretness, Company B; Joseph Schmitt, Company B, and Michael Warner, Company B.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. H. L. McCorkle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Cousins, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

French Paine, Company B; Steele, Company D; Corel, Company D; Phelps, Company D; Leftwich, Company G; Strother, Company H.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. E. A. Edwards.
Second Lieut. H. L. Kinnison.
Lieut. J. W. Murdock.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. H. Richards, Company D.
Sergt. A. Coleman, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

W. H. Clark, Company A; J. H. Johnson, Company C; S. H. Harley, Company F; J. H. Boyd, Company C; A. Duhy, Company C; A. Brown, Company B; R. Goodwin, Company B; J. Sadlir, Company E; E. Swan, Company E; D. Gilman, Company E; E. Johnson, Company F; N. Gilbert, Company F; J. Dove, Company F; J. O. Hunt, Company G; D. Buckle, Company G; A. Daniels, Company G; B. Donaldson, Company G; H. Brightwell, Company G; G. S. Cooke, Company G; J. Thomas, Company G; E. I. Staten, Company G; E. James, Company H.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

OFFICER.

First Lieut. Charles H. Field, Company L.

ENLISTED MEN.

Arthur H. Packard, Company G; George A. Richmond, Company G; Frank E. Moody, Company K; George A. Brooke, Company E.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. W. T. Warrener, Company K; Second Lieut. D. J. Hoynehan, Company I; Second Lieut. Oscar D. Hapgood, Company E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Ruel H. Coite, Company D; Corp. Ward Lathrop, Company K; Corp. Charles Heaslay, Company K; Corp. Fred H. Summons, Company M; Corp. Leonard B. Richardson, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Henry E. Ariel, Company L; Frank H. Boule, Company K; Alfred A. Thiel, Company M; Charles Haslay, Company B; James F. Ferriers, Company B; John M. Malone, Company B; Howard S. Meyrick, Company B; Christopher J. Riordan, Company B; Alfred E. Rose, Company B; Edmund Damour, Company D; Austole Dugas, Company D; Frederick Slate, Company D; Beth A. Briston, Company E; Thomas Breslin, Company E; David A. Detour, Company E; Frederick H. Hastings, Company E; James A. Nolan, Company E; Leroy M. Williards, Company E; Halbert F. Morse, Company E; Henry Kent, Company F; Patrick J. Bresnan, Company G; Ernest P. Marble, Company G; Robert A. Ross, Company G; Ralph A. Barkman, Company K; George A. Blackner, Company L; Edward M. Cornell, Company L; George H. De Revere, Company L; Joseph M. Lanois, Company L; Frederick C. Schiller, Company L; Arthur L. Carey, Company M; Walla Paradise, Company M; John Walsh, Company M.

CAPT. BADGLEY HAS TYPHOID.

Commander of Troop A, First New York Cavalry, Ill at Fort Myer.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Capt. Badgley, Troop A, First New York Cavalry, who has been ill at Fort Myer, has developed a case of typhoid fever. The prevalence of typhoid fever is the principal subject now engaging the attention of Camp Alger. There are fifty-one cases at the Fort Myer Hospital. Up to this morning five deaths had been recorded within the last two days, and it is reported that two more have since occurred. Col. Girard, the Chief Surgeon, said to-day that the fault lay principally with the men. If they would observe the camp rules and drink nothing but boiled and artesian well water, he said there would not be much typhoid.

IN DOUBT ABOUT THE FEVER.

Doctors Differ About the Malady Prevalent at Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 18.—There are about 200 men in the hospital. Of this number there are 25 cases of measles. The hospital of the Third Division, First Corps, has almost as many patients as it will accommodate. Included in its list of patients are a number of typhoid fever cases. The Ninth Pennsylvania has sent more than thirty fever cases to the hospital.

In the opinion of Major Weaver, the regimental surgeon, these cases are typhoid, but there is a dispute as to this. Because of this difference of opinion a test is to be made. The test to be applied is what is known as Whidal's test for typhoid fever. The test consists of taking one drop of the blood of a patient and placing it on the slide of a microscope on which a cultivated typhoid germ is placed. If the germs mingle with those in the blood it is typhoid fever.

Various improvements are now being made at the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital. A room for the reception of the patients has just been arranged, and every man who is now sent to the hospital is taken to the reception quarters, washed, and provided with clean clothing, after which he is assigned to a ward. In addition to this improvement, a new surgical ward has been established.

LOADING THE RESOLUTE.

The Transport May Sail for Santiago To-day with Government and Red Cross Supplies.

The armed naval transport Resolute left her anchorage early yesterday morning and proceeded to the Red Star Line pier, at Fulton Street, North River. All day long stores were being put aboard. Some were from the Quartermaster's department, others from the medical supply. Red Cross auxiliaries sent delicacies for the wounded, and other delicacies were received from the Daughters of the American Revolution and various relief organizations. Capt. Eaton said he expected to sail at noon to-day.

Col. J. Morris Brown of the medical supply department received donations from the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C.; New Haven, Conn., and Wilmington, Del.; the National Relief Association of New York, the ladies of Governors Island, Army and Navy Relief Association of Marietta, Ohio; Ladies' Relief Corps, Newport, R. I.; Riverdale (N. Y.) Relief Corps, Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, New York Division, and the Woman's Relief Corps of Saginaw, Mich.

Surgeon General Sternberg having advised the officers of the Red Cross Relief Committee that the surgeons under his command shall be directed to receive articles not supplied by the Government, but which may be useful under present conditions, immediate steps were taken to obtain the articles.

Among the things which the Red Cross is sending to Santiago by the Resolute are 100 boxes of lemons, several cases of wine, 300 suits of underclothing, several cases of pajamas and surgical night shirts, large quantities of fruit, and 500 quarts of ice cream. Owing to the fact that the Resolute has no refrigerating apparatus the order for 1,000 dressed chickens and 1,000 dozen eggs had to be countermanded.

Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department sent to the Resolute 4,000 suits of underclothing, 10,000 pairs of socks, 2,000 linen suits, 2,000 pairs of shoes, and 2,000 blankets. From the Medical Supply Department there are 1,500 hospital cots, 40 mess tables, and 500,000 three-grain quinine pills. The vessel will also take many surgeons and nurses, some of whom have already arrived in the city. There are also twenty-five members of the Second Tennessee Volunteers who have been quartered on Governors Island for three or four days and twenty-two immunes who come from New Orleans.

It was said aboard the Resolute yesterday that a hundred nurses and physicians probably would be taken, but no list of names had been received. A great many women are of the number, and several of the physicians are Cubans.

Spanish Prisoners Drunk.

Capt. Eaton in discussing the experience of the Resolute during the engagement of July 3, spoke more freely than did the officers who were seen aboard, when the newspaper men boarded the vessel off Tompkinsville on Sunday. Capt. Eaton says that the report is true that the sailors of the Cristobal Colon were drunk when taken aboard. There were 230 of them who were under the influence of liquor, and a great many had to be lifted out of the boats in slings.

The prisoners later said that the men were in a very discouraged state of mind on the day before the fleet made its attempt to escape. Six hundred of them had been sent ashore to fight in the trenches, and 400 had been killed or wounded. The officers, to brace them up, filled them with whisky.

Capt. Eaton said that he was within half a mile of the Vizcaya when her magazine blew up. Everything over the magazine blew straight up in a column. The Oquendo was further off, but the explosion had the same effect. They were both closely examined afterward, and it was found that the hulls of neither had been injured by the explosions.

"It is a strange thing," said the Captain, "that Providence should have given us the opportunity of teaching Spain such a terrible lesson, if only to prove that they had blown up our Maine with a mine. In the magazine of each of the Spanish cruisers there was far more powder than exploded on the Maine."

The Austrian Warship.

Regarding the sighting of an Austrian war vessel just as the fight off Santiago began, which was mistaken for a Spaniard, Capt. Eaton said that the Austrian dogged him in a most peculiar manner. He steered to the east, and the Austrian followed; he steered south, and the Austrian changed her course to the south, and then when the Resolute headed to the west, the Austrian again followed.

Some of the crew of the Resolute are of the firm opinion that the Austrian was in fact flying the Spanish flag when first seen, and that the mistake in her identity was not due to a confusion of the colors.

Capt. Eaton said that when he headed to the west he took a short course to the point at which the transports were located to notify them of the approach of the supposed hostile vessel. In doing so, he ran rather close to Morro, and at once he was the centre of a land fire. Shells came very near and passed over the decks.

The men stood bravely at their guns, but were not permitted to return the fire. There were 200 tons of guncotton in the hold of the Resolute, and a large quantity of the explosive was on deck, just placed there for transfer to the vessels of the fleet. If a shell had struck, the Resolute would have been blown to pieces. The Captain said that he was therefore not in a position to engage the forts with his two six-pounders.

There is a little colored boy on the Resolute, who was shipped at Tampa. The crew call him "Snowball." One shell went singing over the decks between the funnel and the foremast. It passed within a few feet of "Snowball," who straightway turned two somersaults backward. He picked himself up and said: "Golly, but I was sceart!"

MR. HOAR AND PROF. NORTON.

Further Discussion of the Professor's Talk to Harvard Students.

BOSTON, July 18.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, formerly of Harvard College, in reply to Senator Hoar, who attacked the professor in an address recently at the opening of the Clark University Summer School, made public to-day a statement in which he says that Senator Hoar's criticism was based on garbled sentences from an account in a Western newspaper of an interview with Prof. Norton, dishonorably obtained and incorrectly reported. Prof. Norton said:

"I did not say to the youth of this university that this war with Spain was 'inglorious'; that for the accomplishment of the ends desired it was 'needless' and consequently 'criminal,' but that they should carefully consider whether the best use they could make of themselves in their country's service was to enlist in such a war. I see no reason to change these opinions and this advice."

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Upon receipt of a reply from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton to his recent criticism of Prof. Norton's utterances before Harvard students in regard to the war, Senator Hoar to-day made public a letter in which he says to Prof. Norton:

> Whether your sentiments are literally represented or not, they are in general accord, I am sorry to say, with the sentiments I am constantly in the habit of hearing of as coming from you, both in public utterance and private speech, and of the style with which I used to be not unfamiliar when I occasionally met you.
>
> All lovers of Harvard and all lovers of the country have felt for a long time that your relations to the university made your influence bad for the college and bad for the youth of the country. It was high time that somebody should say what I have said.
>
> I could easily from my own memory and from the report of persons who have met you on several occasions point out many utterances quite as deserving of severe reproof as those to which I have adverted. I am afraid that the habit of bitter and sneering speech about persons and public affairs has so grown upon you that you do not yourself know, always, what you say.
>
> I should be sorry to do you any injustice. Indeed, it is not in anybody's power to do you injustice but yourself.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Peep o' Day, by Dint of Hard Driving, Managed to Win by a Head.

WHIPLASH AGAIN A WINNER

Latson Was Considerably Knocked About During the Early Stages of the Sixth Race, but a Well-Timed Rush by Maher Won for Him.

There were no stake races at Brighton Beach yesterday, but there were contests in the majority of the six races that were exciting and were better than the finishes in some of the stake races there last week. The fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the best event of the day, brought together a field of seven, most of them handicap horses. Dr. Catlett was made the favorite, with Bannock second choice, and Peep o' Day, in spite of his recent good races, received but little support. Lady Marian, who has been leased by August Belmont to "Father Bill" Daly for the season, acted as pacemaker, for O'Connor did not yesterday, as he did a few days ago, choke all the running out of her early in the race. She led Peep o' Day and Dr. Catlett, who ran on even terms, until the head of the stretch was reached and then dropped back beaten. Dr. Catlett tired before the last sixteenth pole was reached, but Sims brought Bannock up with a rush, and if Taral had not gone to work with the whip on Peep o' Day Bannock might have snatched the victory from him. As it was, Peep o' Day beat him in a drive by a head.

Another good finish was that of Latson in the sixth race, when, after being knocked about considerably in the early part of the race, Latson came with a rush in the stretch and won by a length and a half from Free Lance, who had led most of the way.

Whiplash gave another demonstration of her class in the fifth race at five furlongs, when she cantered in front of the field all the way and won, pulled up, by half a length. In this filly J. W. Colt, another of the Geneseo Valley Hunt men, has one of the best if not the crack filly of the year. She has won with ease in most of her races, but in spite of this fact there was a big plunge on Jack Point.

Juno, the favorite in the opening race at a mile, looked very much like a winner for the first three-quarters of the journey, for, going to the front at the start, she ran ahead of her field until she struck the stretch, where Tinge, under whip and spur, passed her. Hamilton never let up his drive on Tinge, and it was well for him that he did not, for O'Leary shook Glonoine up, and he came so fast at the end that he was only a head behind Tinge as they passed the finish.

J. S. Wadsworth and his friends from the hunting colony of Geneseo Valley thought they had a "good thing" in the second race with Tut Tut, a maiden two-year-old who has not shown here since she raced at Washington in the Spring. Mr. Wadsworth paid a lot of forfeits on her, and his friends went quietly around the ring and backed her at 50 to 1. There was as good as 6 to 1, one-two-three, against her, so they must have won some money, but the filly could not do better than finish third. Effervescent, the favorite, ran in front all the way and won easily from La Cheviot, who beat Tut Tut a neck for the place.

The result of the third race brought joy to the hearts and dollars to the pockets of the "Bull's Head" Horse Market crowd, for the race was won by Maurice L. Hayman's High Priest, and every stableman in East Twenty-fourth Street who had anything left of Saturday night's wages had a bet on the colt. High Priest ran in front with Fairy Dale all the way, and in the stretch drew out and won easily by a length and a half, with Fairy Dale second, half a length before Julius Caesar.

Race Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Tinge, J. Adams's br. h., 6 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 114 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3, 102, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Juno, 110, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 110, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

The Governor, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Banquo II., 115, 8 to 1, (Jones;) Ella Daly, 97, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Octave, 97, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and Calculation, 104, 25 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $600. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Islington-Mollie, 108 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
2—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 105, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Tut Tut, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 105, 50 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Maid of Harlem, 105, 10 to 1, (Bergen;) Lepida, 105, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Miriam Claire, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Helen Thomas, 105, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Princess, 108 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Fairy Dale, Burton & Co.'s b. f., 100, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 108, 5 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Mrs. Trumbridge, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Yodan, 105, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Sculptor, 107, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Wauwego, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Deal, 105, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Newtown Belle, 102, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Suspect, 97, 40 to 1, (McCue;) Orthos, 102, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and George Conway, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 126 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. h., 4, 122, 2 to 1.....(Murphy)

Linstock, 104, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Lady Marian, 93, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Premier, 100, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) and Tripping, 110, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a sharp drive by a head, two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Whiplash, James W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 122 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
2—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 102, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Jack Point, Kensico Stable's br. c., 117, 11 to 5.....(Sims)

Al Reeves, 98, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Caoutchouc, 119, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Task Master, 110, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $600 at any time. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldoe, 94 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. c., 4, 106, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Komurasaki, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 89, 7 to 1.....(Dupee)

Decanter, 104, 6 to 5, (O'Leary;) Murillo, 104, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Our Johnny, 106, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Charentus, 113, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Governor	110	Endeavor	100
Concord	105	Swamp Angel	100
Aurum	105	Athy	100
Debride	102	Forget	100
Sun Metal	102		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Doctor Fitzsimmons	112	Sir Florian	109
Gobin	112	Claptrap	109
Ben Viking	112	Incandescent	109
Tyrba	112	Gadfly	109

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Whistling Con	106	Latson	106
Merlin	106	Long Acre	101
Nosey	106	Pink Chambray	101

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Isidor	127	Murillo	98
Royal Stag	125	Premier	93
Trolley	116	Campania	93
Sandara	116	General Maceo	92
Lambent	110	Fleeting Gold	92
Orion	105	Billali	88

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

[illegible]	122	Jean Ingelow	111
Hurricane	119	Water Girl	110
Rare Perfume	119	Tennith	108
Subject	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Master James	112	Charentus	109
Doggett	108	Continental	102
Ben Ronald	105	Her Own	99

THE LEICESTER SUMMER MEET.

Lakota of the Lorillard-Beresford Stable Wins the Wigston Selling Plate.

LONDON, July 18.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester Summer meeting today the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Lakota won the Wigston Two-Year-Old Selling Plate. The race is of 150 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, the second to receive 3 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Eleven horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs straight, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. f., Lakota, by Pontiac, out of Luella.....1
Mr. C. Hibbart's b. g. Castlethorpe, by Althorp, out of Lady Twinkle.....2
Mr. T. G. Cartwright's b. c. Liswerry, by May Duke, out of Bright Thought.....3

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 18.—Three great pacers—Frank Bogash, Rubenstein, and Bumps—finished the opening day of the circuit season each with two heats to his credit. At 8 o'clock this evening seven heats of the event of the day had been paced, and the three leaders each still lacked a heat of winning. The judges were compelled to postpone the deciding heat until to-morrow.

Sixteen horses, it is announced, will start to-morrow in the Great Merchants and Manufacturers' Ten-Thousand-Dollar Trotting Stake. Star Pointer (1:59¼) arrived this afternoon, and Friday will try to lower the Grosse Point track record of 2:02, made by Robert J.

To-day's summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,500.
Anglina, b. m., by Anteo, dam Angle, (Ketcham).....1 1 1
Mountaineer, b. h., (Lapham).....3 2 4
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (Kelly).....4 3 2
All Day, blk. g., (Yerance).....2 5 5
Viola, b. m., (Story).....5 4 3
Time—2:16¼; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; stake, $2,500.
Evangeline, ro. m., by Duplex, dam Eva, (McLaughlin).....1 4 1 1
Ed B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly).....4 1 2 2
Little Peter, ch. g., (McQuitty).....5 2 3 3
Engarita, b. m., (Haines).....2 3 4 4
Scapegoat, b. g., (Geers).....3 5 5 dr.
Time—2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:13¾.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000, (unfinished.)
Rubenstein, br. h., (Laird).....5 6 1 2 2 1
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash).....4 4 2 5 1 1 2
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson).....1 1 6 6 5 3 3
Anaconda, b. g., (Keating).....2 2 5 4 3 ro.
Frank Agan, b. g., (Spear).....6 5 4 3 4 ro.
Chehalis, blk h., (Frazier).....3 3 3 1 dis.
Time—2:07½; 2:07; 2:06¾; 2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:10; 2:12¼.

CHESS PLAYERS AT VIENNA.

Thirty-third Round of the Tournament of International Players.

VIENNA, July 18.—This morning the thirty-third round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the local chess club, when the following was the order of play: Lipke vs. Halprin, Caro vs. Maroczy, Baird vs. Steinitz, Trenchard vs. Marco, Burn vs. Schlechter, Albrodt vs. Showalter, Alapin vs. Blackburne, Tarrasch vs. Pillsbury, Schiffers vs. Janowski, and Tschigorin a bye.

The following were the results when the first adjournment was called at 2 o'clock:

Lipke beat Halprin and Janowski beat Schiffers, while the other games were adjourned. Of these it can be stated that Alapin, Trenchard, and Schlechter have the better positions, while the other adjourned games were even. Yesterday Schlechter beat Walbrodt in the game left unfinished on Saturday evening.

When play ceased in the evening the following additional results were recorded:

Caro and Maroczy drew, Baird lost to Steinitz, Trenchard beat Marco, Burn was beaten by Schlechter, Walbrodt by Showalter, Alapin worsted Blackburne, and Tarrasch downed Pillsbury.

Following is the score of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	18	14	Pillsbury	24½	7½
Baird	9	23	Schiffers	14½	17½
Blackburne	15½	16½	Schlechter	19	14
Burn	18	14	Showalter	12½	17½
Caro	12	20	Steinitz	22	11
Halprin	14	19	Tarrasch	25	7
Janowski	22	10	Trenchard	6	26
Lipke	18	14	Tschigorin	18½	13½
Marco	15	18	Walbrodt	14½	17½
Maroczy	18	15			

The thirty-fourth round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Janowski vs. Tarrasch, Pillsbury vs. Alapin, Blackburne vs. Walbrodt, Showalter vs. Burn, Schlechter vs. Trenchard, Marco vs. Baird, Steinitz vs. Caro, Maroczy vs. Lipke, Tschigorin vs. Schiffers, and Halprin a bye.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB'S CRUISE.

Commodore Adams Says It Will Probably Begin in August.

"There can be little doubt now," said Commodore Adams yesterday, "that the Atlantic Yacht Club will hold its annual cruise this Summer. The matter has been discussed by Vice Commodore Moore and myself, after a thorough canvass of the boat owners, and we have come to the conclusion that they, or at least the great majority of them, desire that the cruise shall not be abandoned."

An invitation has been given by the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Atlantic yachtsmen will rendezvous there, as in former years, after which they will sail to the eastward, making the following ports the end of each day's squadron run: Black Rock, Morris Cove, New London, and Shelter Island.

The date of the beginning of the cruise has not definitely been decided upon, but it will be during the early part of August. The cruise will be, to a great degree, an informal one, for the reason that few of the larger racing yachts are in commission. Among the larger yachts that will cruise will be the flagship Sachem, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore's fast steam yacht Marietta, the bark Hildegarde, formerly the property of the Prince of Wales; the big schooner Saxon, once a pilot boat; the racing schooner Amorita, and the sloop Sea Gull, whose name Gaviota (Spanish for Sea Gull) was Americanized as soon as war was declared. Others of the larger yachts have been partly promised, notably the big Coronet, which two years ago cruised to the northern coast of Japan.

Invitations will be sent within the present week to all the clubs along the Sound, stating that any of their boats would be welcomed should they desire to cruise with the fleet.

Yacht Racing at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—The race of the thirty-footers this afternoon was the first of this season in which the boats went outside the harbor, on account of the submarine mines. The boats each carried a lady. The course was from Brenton's Cove, Bishop's Buoy, to Beaver Tail Buoy, to the starting point. The wind was strong from the southwest. Start at 2:49. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:05:32	2:16:32
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:08:12	2:19:12
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:06:50	2:17:50
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:09:38	2:20:38

William E. Iselin's schooner yacht Ariel has put into this harbor for repairs.

The thirty-footer Asahi will arrive here Friday, and will take her place with the rest of that class. The Asahi when last here was one of the fastest boats in the fleet.

Downey Was Disqualified.

The twenty-five-round fight scheduled at the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney Island last night between Jack Downey of Brooklyn and Danny McBride of New York ended in the disqualification of Downey in the sixth round. Downey refused to break away in a clinch, and the referee awarded the bout to McBride. The hitting was good up to the sixth round, and the men seemed to be evenly matched. A preliminary bout of twelve rounds between Elwood McCluskey and Ed Loeder resulted in a knockout by McCluskey in the tenth round. He hit Loeder in the stomach and knocked him unconscious.

The New Haven Line Steamers.

The New Haven Line steamer C. H. Northam, scheduled to leave New York at midnight daily, but which has been detained at New York on account of war restrictions placed by the Government regarding the passing of vessels, will leave New York on time on and after to-day. The New Haven Line will now run its steamers by its regular Summer time table.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from the Louisvilles and Take Sixth Place.

GOOD PITCHING BY SEYMOUR

He Had Excellent Control of the Ball and Allowed the Visitors Only One Hit—Brooklyn Wins a Close Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	27	.658
Boston	49	28	.636
Cleveland	46	29	.612
Baltimore	45	29	.608
Chicago	45	35	.563
New York	40	35	.533
Pittsburg	40	36	.526
Philadelphia	33	40	.452
Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Washington	29	46	.387
Louisville	24	54	.308
St. Louis	24	57	.296

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2. (Game called on account of darkness.)

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The victory which the New Yorks scored over the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon enabled them to pass the Pittsburgs and to get back into the first division, the latter having suffered a defeat at the hands of the Bostons. The local team played hard to win when the score board showed that the Pittsburgs were being downed, and after the sixth inning the Kentuckians were practically beaten. Seymour, the New Yorks' left-handed pitcher, was in splendid form. He was greatly benefited apparently because of his forced lay-off, and made the Louisvilles look like a lot of amateurs. His curves were genuine puzzles, and the net results of the visitors' efforts with the bat was one solitary base hit. Only thirty-one of the Louisvilles came to the bat, and in six of the nine innings the visitors were retired in one-two-three order. With the exception of two misplays, one a muff by Davis in the second inning, which was directly responsible for the visitors' only run, the home team backed up Seymour in grand shape. Davis easily carried off the honors, but Gleason also played a fine game. The former made several pick-ups and quick throws that clearly demonstrated why he is considered the peer of all shortstops. He aided in two double plays that were the features of the game.

Frazer, who pitched for the visitors, was not hit very freely, but the locals managed to get in their hits when they did the most good, particularly in the sixth inning, when the game was won. At this stage three bases on balls and a error combined with three hits brought in four runs. At other times Frazer was poorly supported. The locals ran the bases well with the exception of Tiernan, whose poor judgment in not running when Joyce hit to the left-field fence cost a run and also stopped Joyce from getting two bases on the hit. President Pulliam of the Louisville Club released Stafford yesterday. Harry Davis played at first base, and Wagner was moved over to second, which position he will retain. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1	Wagner, 2b.	0	0	2	7	2
G. Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	1	H. Davis, 1b.	1	0	14	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ritchey, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0	Cl'gman, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Grady, c.	1	0	6	0	0	Kittridge, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Seymour, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Frazer, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	7	27	12	2	Total	1	1	24	14	3

New York.....1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 .—5
Louisville.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—H. Davis, Grady. Double plays—Davis and Gleason; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce. First base by errors—New York 2; Louisville, 2. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Frazer, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Frazer, 1. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—New York, 10; Louisville, 3. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

BROOKLYNS WIN A CLOSE GAME.

St. Louis Team Were Beaten Because of Stenzel's Misplay.

The Brooklyns managed to win from the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. An error by Stenzel in the fifth inning, on a chance that would have retired the side, lost the game for the visitors, as the Brooklyns scored four runs after Stenzel's misplay. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
La Ch'ce, cf.	2	3	4	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	0	1	0	1
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Harley, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0	Cross, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	1	2	2	7	2	Decker, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Clements, c.	1	3	2	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	0	5	0	Quinn, ss.	0	1	4	4	2
Ryan, c.	1	1	2	0	1	Crooks, 2b.	1	0	4	5	2
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Sudhoff, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	7	12	*26	17	3	Total	6	11	24	14	5

*Harley declared out for interference.

Brooklyn.....1 0 0 1 4 0 0 1 .—7
St. Louis.....1 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

Stolen bases—Dowd, Harley, Stenzel. Two-base hits—Clements, 2; La Chance. Three-base hits—Hallman, Tucker. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2. Double play—Quinn, Crooks, and Decker. Sacrifice hits—Sudhoff, Cross. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia to-day by better hitting. Both teams played a ragged fielding game. Score:

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Kilroy pitched winning ball for four innings to-day, but could not stand the pace. He retired in favor of Thornton in the fifth inning, Woods going to centre field in Thornton's place. Had proper support been given Hughes by the Baltimores he would have scored a shut-out. Score:

Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 3 2 1 3 .—9
Chicago.....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Chicago, Kilroy, Thornton, and Chance. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

BOSTON, July 18.—Willis, the home team's pitcher, was very effective against the Pittsburgs to-day. The Bostons, on the other hand batted Rhines rather freely. The home team tried Ladd, formerly of the New England League, in left field and he did well. Score:

Boston.....0 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 .—6
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connally.

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Washington and Cleveland teams played an eleven-inning draw this afternoon, the game being called on account of darkness. Score:

Washington.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Washington, Dineen, Mercer, McGuire, and Kinslow; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Other Games.

In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 4; Providence, 3.
In Newark—Richmond, 9; Newark, 3.

Rheumatism yields to Nature's greatest water, Londonderry which effectually overcomes and counteracts Uric Acid.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TWO RAILROAD CASES.

Judgments Against Companies Set Aside in a New Jersey Court.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Justice Gummere in the Supreme Court to-day filed an opinion in the case of John J. Cone against the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Cone in April, 1897, purchased at the Communipaw Avenue station, Jersey City, an excursion ticket to Elizabethport. On his return he boarded a train without first ascertaining if it would stop at Communipaw Avenue. The train was an express, and did not stop until it reached the Jersey City terminal. The conductor informed Cone that the train did not stop at Communipaw Avenue, and that he would have to pay an additional fare. Cone refused to do this, and when Jersey City was reached he was arrested, but the Police Justice refused to entertain the charge. He sued the railroad company and a verdict for $5,000 was given. Justice Gummere says the trial Judge's charge was erroneous. A new trial will be had.

A verdict for $5,000, secured by Abraham L. Graham, administrator, against the Consolidated Traction Company, was to-day set aside as excessive by the Supreme Court, Justice Gummere. This is the second time a verdict was given for $5,000. Graham's five-year-old child was killed by one of the traction company's cars. The verdict was secured in the Hudson circuit. When the first verdict was taken to the Supreme Court a direction was given to reduce it $1,000. Graham refused to consent to such a reduction, and the case was again tried, again resulting in a five-thousand-dollar verdict. A second rule was taken, and Judge Gummere again sets the verdict aside. He holds the damages are excessive and says it is the universal rule that children are an expense and not a pecuniary benefit to the father.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad confirmed yesterday a statement that he had written to Wall Street bankers to say that, while the earnings of the road would pass the 5 per cent. dividend amount, he would not recommend an increased dividend, but would favor the use of the surplus in betterments.

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased forty miles of eighty-five pound sixty-foot steel rails, and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were intended for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington and to become an important factor in business between those points. The project failed, and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first sixty-foot rails to be used on the Baltimore and Ohio.

GOLD MINES FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Properties Valued at $1,000,000 Pass into the Control of the Millionaire.

TACOMA, Washington, July 18.—A New York trust company, controlled by John D. Rockefeller, has foreclosed a mortgage upon two gold mines, valued at a million dollars, of which Rockefeller owned the majority of stock.

By public sale Saturday the Pride of the Mountain and the Monte Cristo Mines pass to the trust company, the minor stockholders losing their interest. One mine was bid in for $166,000 and the other for $158,000, the amounts of their bonded indebtedness. All the stockholders had contributed to the development fund, about $150,000 being expended last year alone.

Now that Rockefeller has exclusive control, it is expected that the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad, washed out in November, will be rebuilt this year.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Assignment of Officers Under the Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Under authority of a recent act of Congress the Quartermaster's Department of the army has been reorganized by the assignment of officers as follows: Major W. S. Patten, to have charge of all matters relating to clothing and camp and garrison equipage, with the rank of Colonel; Lieut. Col. C. P. Miller, to have charge of all wagon transportation and the purchase of horses, mules, &c., and regular supplies, with the rank of Colonel; Capt. F. M. Scheriner, to have charge of all matters relating to the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department, including civilian employes, with the rank of Major; Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, to have charge of the New York depot with the rank of Colonel; Lieut. Col. C. D. Smith, to have charge of the St. Louis depot, with the rank of Colonel; Lieut. Col. A. V. Furey, to have charge of the Philadelphia depot, with the rank of Colonel; Lieut. Col. C. W. Williams, to have charge of the Jeffersonville depot, with the rank of Colonel; Capt. T. E. True, to have charge of the Washington depot, with the rank of Major.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HAVANA.

Puerto Rico is the next point of attack. We shall invade that island almost immediately, and it is not probable that we shall encounter a prolonged resistance. The inhabitants are eager for annexation, and the garrison is not thought to be very formidable, although San Juan is well defended, as Sampson's reconnaissance proved. Before many days we may reasonably hope to run up the Stars and Stripes at that port, and there they will stay.

Then comes Watson's foray upon the coast of Spain. That is a highly important move. It may be decisive. Watson will be a peace messenger of no common persuasiveness. The sooner he is prepared for his mission and begins the actual work the sooner will the Spanish people learn, what their Government has not permitted them to know, that they are being soundly whipped by the United States. Manila and the Philippines will offer no very serious problems to commanders by sea and land of the force and proved capacity of Dewey and Merritt, aided, as they will be, by the insurgents.

There remains Havana, a tough city to take by direct assault and not at all easy to get at with big guns. But Havana has been blockaded almost three months. For subsistence it has depended on the stores it had and on what could be brought in from the surrounding country or the smuggling station on the south shore of Cuba opposite the Isle of Pines. Within a short time we shall be able to cut off the city absolutely from the outside world.

Does it not already seem probable that Havana will share the fate of Santiago and Blanco of Toral? A "humane" war is commonly reckoned to be an unwise and really cruel war. But if we can starve and wear out within a reasonable time the garrison of Havana it will be better than to carry it by bombardment and assault. If we can cut off food and water and close in upon the city by land, amply prepared for a devastating bombardment by sea and land if that prove necessary, it is probable that will put Blanco in a mood to give up the city and his arms and accept a prepaid passage home.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

The designation of Gen. McKibbin as Military Governor of Santiago Province and the preparation to collect customs duties at the Port of Santiago de Cuba are the first steps toward the administration of the affairs of Cuba. They are precisely in the direction that we suggested yesterday would logically be taken by our Government.

The customs laws which will be enforced at Santiago for the present are those in operation under Spanish rule, with only such modifications in terms as the actual conditions render necessary. There will, however, be one radical and significant change which will be of the greatest importance in its relation to the whole problem of the transition stage in Cuba: The laws will be fairly construed, impartially applied, and honestly enforced. There will be no bribery on the one hand to secure favors and no extortion on the other. Every imported article will pay the same duties no matter who imports it, and the Spanish merchant who may remain in Santiago, obeying the laws and conducting his business in good faith, will deal and be dealt with by the agents of the United States in exactly the same manner as an English, an American, or a Cuban merchant. For the first time in the history of Cuba residents there will know the priceless privilege which American government carries with it, equality before the law.

Obviously the general laws of the province will be administered in the same way and on the same principle. That, with the strict preservation of order, will be the duty of the new Military Governor. Probably it will be found that the civil law nominally prevailing before the surrender is adequate, under honest and fair administration, to secure the ordinary rights of person and property. Doubtless it gives undue discretion to officials which has been tyrannically and corruptly abused in the past. But with a prompt and active supervision by the United States officers, with replacement of bad officials where necessary, the powers of the local Government officials will be found sufficient for the protection of the ordinary rights of citizens and residents. The most pressing duty, and at first probably the most troublesome, will be the policing of the outlying districts. But for this the utility of United States cavalrymen, in no very great force, will, we are sure, be found to be very great. What Cuba has never known is the fair and prompt and thorough enforcement of order, and the swift punishment of a few offenders at the beginning will be very impressive. When the United States Government was struggling in South Carolina, in the early seventies, with a far more complex problem, Gen. Sheridan promised the President that with one regiment of cavalry he would quell Ku-Kluxism in thirty days. The offer, for political reasons, was not accepted, but there is no doubt that it would have been carried out. Order can be maintained within Gen. McKibbin's jurisdiction beyond any reasonable doubt.

The value of this opportunity, as we have already pointed out, is that it will make a beginning of safe and progressive industrial activity, carried on under the unquestioned authority of the United States Government, and with proper foresight and firmness, the régime will advance with our arms until it may be extended over the entire island. We do not know that it will be found needful or advisable to establish military government throughout the island. But it will be absolutely needful that when the Spanish rule is withdrawn, the United States Government shall retain adequate power to secure order and justice in the island. We have promised the independence of the people of Cuba, and we shall keep our promise, but we shall be bound to see that this does not result in serious misrule. We cannot permit a Government to be established that either in proscription, or in weakness, or in corruption shall continue the evils of Spanish rule. It will be our duty to make sure that the new Government shall amply provide for that development of the immense resources of the island which will depend on justice and order, and we cannot surrender the power necessary to secure this. We shall have to consider not merely the present but the future of Cuba, not merely the few hundreds of thousands of people who now inhabit it, but the millions whom it is capable of supporting in peace and prosperity.

This suggestion will be met, no doubt, by the criticism that it is inconsistent with the theory of self-government by the majority of the actual inhabitants. But that theory, like all others, is subject to practical limitations. The actual inhabitants of Cuba are, to begin with, a mere fraction of the population the island, will under sound management, contain within a few years. They are divided by the passions of civil war. The natural spirit of revenge on one hand and the sullen resentment born of defeat and humiliation on the other would, if uncontrolled, make civil disorder and probably civil war inevitable. The self-government which we are called upon to establish is self-government guided by equity and common sense. The sacrifices of treasure and life that we have made clearly entitle us to fix the conditions under which the observance of these principles shall be secure, and to retain whatever power is requisite to enforce these conditions. And as the performance of this duty, in securing the vital interests of the future and increasing population of Cuba, will also secure the interests of the actual inhabitants, it should be performed with the utmost firmness.

SECRETARY ALGER AND SANTIAGO.

It was quite to be expected that the Secretary of War would take advantage of the first decisive success of the army to produce his "boom." He has done so in a characteristic manner by producing an anonymous letter to say what a great man he is and how much the country is indebted to him. Of course, the value of such testimony as this depends entirely on the character of the witness. Of this witness we are told that he "filled one of the leading commands in the Federal Army during the war of the rebellion, and has since kept touch with military affairs."

This we take leave to doubt, for we do not believe that any such person would praise Secretary Alger, unless out of personal interest or with an ironical intention. Certainly he would not in good faith have selected for praise precisely those points in which the administration of the War Department has most completely broken down. "You have shown the world," says the anonymous eulogist, "what American staff departments under a head of great executive ability can create in an emergency. You know in European armies, when they have undertaken to create as well as move, they have failed."

Everybody but the eulogist knows that Secretary Alger has failed grossly exactly in the matters in which his correspondent says he has succeeded. As a matter of fact, he has equally failed to create and to move. His failure to "create" an army in a few weeks is a failure to do what nobody has ever done. It would not be disgraceful to him except for his silly boast beforehand that he could do it. Last August he said that we could put "millions" of fighting men into the field "in thirty days." When the time came for him to make good this twaddle, what he did was to make a disgraceful failure of an attempt to move a single army corps, and this a corps of regulars. There were only two regiments of volunteers found fit to go with the regulars two months after war broke out, and their readiness was not due in any particular to the War Department. What the War Department "under a head of great executive ability" did was to move less than twenty thousand regulars a few hundred miles, and to disembark them in insufficient numbers, without cavalry, without artillery, with arrangements for land transportation that kept them on the verge of starvation. The force was too small and too ill-equipped to accomplish its purpose. An enterprising enemy would have inflicted upon it a great defeat on account of its unreadiness. If it had not been composed of remarkable stuff it would have been frightfully beaten. As it was, the enemy kept it for weeks at a standstill, until the guns and the reinforcements that were needed to fit it for its purpose could be brought up. When they were at last provided, the enemy promptly collapsed, as he would have collapsed before if the Secretary of War had known his business.

In these circumstances nothing would have so become Secretary Alger as modest stillness and humility. But he thinks the occasion auspicious for producing testimonies of anonymous witnesses to his "great executive ability." The impudence of this is stupefying. It is not at all judicious in the Secretary to invite expert criticism of his administration. He might provoke some officer who is not bound by military propriety to refrain from public criticism to say or him in public what all the officers who are so bound are saying in private.

HILL ON BLACK.

We venture to say that no ex-Governor of the State of New York ever had occasion to denounce an official act or policy of one of his successors in terms of such plainness and severity as ex-Gov. Hill employs in his analysis of Gov. Black's Metropolitan election law. The abuse of power for partisan purposes is only one and not the worst of the derelictions charged against him. He is accused of being a hypocrite, of having a dishonest mind, and of being too cowardly to apply the true remedy for the wrong he declared his party to have suffered at the hands of Mayor Van Wyck. Mr. Hill does not mince matters. He chooses his words to fit the crime he is describing.

Who can say that they do not fit perfectly, and that Gov. Black does not richly deserve the punishment his predecessor inflicts upon him?

We should suppose that sane men would agree that Gov. Black has committed a bad political blunder in charging Tammany with the intent to commit a crime against the freedom and purity of the ballot, and then making most costly and elaborate plans to commit the same crime on a much larger scale in the interests of his own party. If Mayor Van Wyck, in removing the Platt Police Commissioners and causing a Tammany Democrat to be made Chief of Police in the place of a Republican, really did commit an act so dangerous to the liberties of the people of this community as to warrant the enactment of a special law for its protection, then he surely went far enough in malfeasance to warrant his removal by the Governor after a hearing on the charges. If the Elections act was justified then the removal of the Mayor was justified.

It must be a pretty serious public danger that calls for the appointment of 700 special officers of the law and the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money. Mayor Van Wyck is the responsible author of the peril, whatever it is. If it is as grave as Gov. Black's preparations to meet it are extensive and costly, then the Mayor is undoubtedly a public malefactor and ought to have been removed at once.

Mr. Hill has justification for calling the Governor a cowardly official, since he did not dare use for the public protection the powers placed in his hands. But there is another reason for the failure to remove the Mayor. Gov. Black was afraid, no doubt, but the mere upsetting of a Tammany plot was not enough for his purpose. He wanted not only to balk Tammany's plans, but to operate plans of his own. The Elections act promises untold partisan advantage. The removal of the Mayor would merely have given both sides a fair chance. He wanted more than that. If there was any doubt about the partisan purpose of the law at the time of its passage the Governor's prompt appointment of McCullagh removed it. That was the crowning blunder. Tammany put McCullagh out because they accused him of being a Republican partisan. Gov. Black justifies the Tammany criticism and the Tammany act by choosing McCullagh to execute the grossly partisan provisions of his Elections bill. McCullagh ought to see that acceptance of the place will be fatal to his reputation.

Ex-Gov. Hill gives first-rate advice when he urges the Democrats to put the constitutionality of the act to the test. It certainly is a denial of the equal rights which the Constitution is supposed to guarantee to men and communities. When a man is declared to be a felon the law takes away his civil rights. Gov. Black's law takes away a part of the rights of this community. It treats the great city differently from the free cities of the State, just as a criminal gets treatment different from that of persons who are at large. The courts ought to be asked to declare whether the Legislature can take away the rights of a city by special law.

MARSHAL BLANCO ON THE MAINE.

Marshal Blanco, it appears, regrets that his life will not, in the course of nature, be long enough to enable him to devote many years to the purpose to which he dedicates the remainder of it, the purpose of fighting the Americans. The Marshal ought not to repine upon this account. He has at present a task exactly in the line of his desires, and it has already fully taxed his energies, and is likely to overtax them. The destruction of Cervera's squadron and the surrender of Santiago have occurred within his jurisdiction, and, if Spain does not make peace, he will have every opportunity for fighting the Americans in person that a reasonable man could desire.

What seems especially to excite the Marshal's animosity is that we should have presumed to impute to Spain the intentional destruction of the Maine. It is to be noted, in the first place, that neither in official nor in unofficial quarters in this country has there been any disposition to charge the Marshal himself with any complicity in that horror. Gen. Lee took especial pains to exculpate him. Nobody else has made any attempt to inculpate him. But that the Maine was intentionally destroyed by an external explosion is a proposition from which scarcely any disinterested naval experts now dissent. Such dissent as has heretofore been expressed will be removed by the evidence furnished in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's ships. If our naval commission had been at liberty to supplement their deductions from the wreck of the Maine by exploding the magazine of a man-of-war to note the effects of an explosion from the inside, and comparing them with the effects produced on the Maine, their conclusions would have been no longer matters of mere deduction. They would have been matters of exact demonstration.

What they could not do has now been done. Two Spanish warships have been destroyed by internal explosions. The effects of these explosions have been so entirely different in every particular from the effects of the explosion on the Maine that to dispute, in the face of this new evidence, that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion will be to show an obstinacy due to incapacity or dishonesty or a mixture of the two.

The demonstration having been made, the remaining question is whether we have a right to impute it to the Spanish Government. As we said upon the morrow of the report, that Government, technically responsible in any case for destruction by an external explosion of a foreign warship under its protection, could have avoided moral responsibility only by showing affirmatively in the first place that its own explosives had not been employed, nor its own agents concerned. This would have been shown with comparative ease if such a showing had been made possible by the facts. In the second place, the Spanish authorities at Havana could have instituted an investigation to discover and punish the actual criminals. The means for such an investigation were all within their own control. Instead of doing either of these things, they contented themselves with a report, which might have been prepared in advance of the explosion, for any real investigation that it showed, and which, in the circumstances, was no better than impudent trifling, attributing the destruction of the Maine to an internal explosion.

By these acts and omissions the Spanish Government in reality assumed, while ostensibly rejecting, complete responsibility for the loss of the Maine. When the wretch who actually committed the crime considers its consequences, even if he be incapable of moral compunction, he must experience an intellectual remorse. It is safe to say that Spanish officers are not now "opening champagne" in Havana or elsewhere to celebrate the destruction of the Maine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When cities were captured, in remote ages and in ages that were not so very remote as well, it was taken for granted that they would be sacked by the conquerors, but even in the darkest of the Dark Ages it was not customary for the defenders of a city to pillage its shops and homes. This the Spanish defenders of Santiago did, according to indubitable report, and the feelings of the unfortunate inhabitants, as they return to their desolated city, can hardly be those of admiration for their late rulers. It may be that the Spanish soldiers, knowing what they would have done in the impossible contingency of their getting possession of an American town, thought that they were only anticipating the acts of the advancing invaders; that, so far as the residents of Santiago were concerned, it made little difference whether they were robbed by one or another set of aliens. This is a sort of an excuse, resting on a perfectly characteristic obliviousness of modern civilization, and the Spaniards should get the benefit of it. But what a flood of light is about to be turned on that corner of the world! With our army in control, of course there will be no more pillaging. Justice, not bribery, will be the basis of legal procedure, and taxpaying will become an incident, not the object, of existence.

—That sanitation is a science sufficiently important to stand by itself, instead of being considered a branch of the sciences with which it is related, has been recognized for some time, and now this recognition has resulted in the establishment at Liverpool of a school and museum devoted exclusively to the instruction of students who intend to make the preservation of health, as distinguished from its restoration, the means and end of a professional career. The school, which is to be conducted under the management of University College, an institution of which Liverpool is justly proud, has been provided with a large, well-lighted building, and its laboratories and lecture rooms are fitted up in accordance with the most modern ideas. The museum department is already well stocked with useful exhibits. The object of the school is not to instruct plumbers or sewer builders in the practical details of their trades, but to turn out men able to direct artisans and to decide whether or not they are following lines on whose observance public health in so great a degree depends. The object of the Faculty is as much to encourage investigation as to provide facilities for it, and the immediate aim is to establish standards of competency which will be recognized as essential to the general welfare. Though the school has been in operation for only a few months in the training of students who wish to become sanitary inspectors, fourteen young men have passed the examination and in due course will get certificates and be qualified to act as sanitary inspectors.

PERSONAL.

—A Brooklyn reader of The Times, Mr. John Thomson, has sent us a letter which, singularly enough, though it questions, or rather denies, the accuracy of a statement made in this column, was received with entire satisfaction. The statement was, that England, not Spain, is the country which the United States has really conquered in the present war. Mr. Thomson declares that it's the other way. "It is not England that has been won," in his opinion; "it is the United States that has undergone the operation." In support of this view he says: "I came to this favored land almost twenty years ago, and became a citizen of it at the earliest possible legal moment thereafter. On my arrival there was nothing more surprising to me than the animus against England—not against the individual Britisher, but against the nation—strongly contrasting with the feeling which I myself held toward this country, and which even at that time was the prevailing sentiment in the old country. There were, indeed, certain old curiosities who did not appreciate that 'the world do move'; one of them told the lady who is now wedded to me, as she departed from Albion's shores, that she was going to 'a country where no man was honest and no woman pure.' The true heart of Great Britain beats in unison with that of the United States to-day, and it is no new thing; the recognition of it by the Stars and Stripes is the happy element in the present situation, and I can assure you that it makes glad many a naturalized citizen of this Republic, to whom it was a sorrow that a drop of bitterness should linger in an American heart." Mr. Thomson is simply looking at the other side of the shield to which we called attention. He admits that he found here no animus against individual Britishers, and surely he never heard from one of America's "old curiosities" a crueler or stupider aspersion of the English people than that which he quotes as cast against us. Both countries have now decided that malignant nonsense of that sort does not count. Which side made the decision first is a matter of small importance. From the American standpoint we have won England; from that of England she has won us. The two views are not incompatible, for each of the two countries has acted upon the other and been acted upon by it.

—Meanwhile, where, oh where, is Gomez? Evidently the old General has his doubts, his reservations, his jealousies. Such Cuban aid as the forces commanded by Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter have received has been rendered by men under the leadership of an officer of whom almost nothing had been heard before the invasion began; while the veteran in whom Cuban patriotism, energy, and intelligence were supposed to reach their culmination remains hidden in some mysterious mountain fastness, lending no encouragement by his presence, no assistance by his counsel. There have been stories about the extreme destitution of his troops, and these explain, perhaps, why he has not brought them into action, but nothing yet reported explains why Gen. Gomez himself has not made the short journey that would have taken him to the neighborhood of Santiago and enabled him to demonstrate the truth of the claims hitherto put forward in his behalf as a great and good man, whose one ambition was to advance the interests of his countrymen. Americans do not like to be treated with suspicion, and that is how the hero of a thousand skirmishes seems to be treating them.

Our Secondary War in Cuba.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Second only to the political regeneration of the great island that is falling into our hands at our doors is our responsibility, and also our own vital necessity, for the sanitary reclamation of the yellow fever jungle planted there by the Spanish occupation.

Happily, we have with us the manifest man of providence for this very purpose. Will The Times endeavor to impress upon the Government that no time should be lost in commissioning Col. Waring with suitable military rank and authority for organizing and enforcing the vast system of city and harbor cleansing that is indispensable at once for the protection of our troops and our shores and for the repopulation and prosperity of the island. VIDI.

New York, July 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Light Luncheon.

Bill—Did you ever try any of Small's twenty-five-cent dinners?

Jill—Yes; I ate three of them to-day at noon.—Yonkers Statesman.

Doomed.

Sergeant—The enemy flies!

Captain—That won't do them any good; our army is mostly made up of expert wing-shots.—Richmond Dispatch.

The True Bostonian.

Well-Wisher—At last, then, Mr. Seeker, you have discovered your life's ideal.

Mr. Seeker—Oh, no; my life's ideal has discovered me.—Boston Courier.

No Confidence in the Cook.

"Does your husband say grace at the table?"

"No; he returns thanks for safe preservation from the last meal."—Chicago Record.

Plainly Impossible.

"Do you know, Mr. Gilley," said Miss Seara, enthusiastically, "that I have ridden a century?"

"Oh, come, now, Miss Seara," replied Mr. Gilley; "you cawn't have done that, don-cher know, because bicycles haven't been invented that long, aw."—Detroit Free Press.

THE RECRUIT'S SOLILOQUY.

From The Cleveland Leader.

I remember, I remember
How I used to sit and scold
When, on getting down to breakfast,
I would find the coffee cold;
How I used to turn my nose up
If the steak was done too rare—
But oh for home and mother,
And the dear old bill of fare.

I remember, I remember
How I always would upbraid
Myself for eating rarebits
That my little sweetheart made;
How I used to worry over
My digestion night and day,
And the pills I used to punish
To drive fancied ills away.

I remember, I remember
How I used to sit and scoff
When I fancied that the butter
Must be "just a little off";
How I scorned the lowly biscuits
That my sister used to make!
And the things I said concerning
Her attempts at jelly cake!

Oh, it may be childish weakness
That possesses me, but I
Would give a whole month's wages
For one piece of mother's pie,
And I think that I'd be willing
To walk twenty miles to-day
Just for one of those dear doughnuts
That I used to throw away.

THE SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Newspapers Refer to Watson's Proposed Trip to Spain with a Squadron as Impracticable.

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From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 30.—A local newspaper, commenting upon the war undertaken by the United States against Spain in the name of humanity, says that if the money already spent by the Americans in war had been employed in helping the reconcentrados, the latter, notwithstanding the "irregularities of Consul General Lee and other politicians," would be eating partridge and drinking champagne.

The same paper, in an editorial based upon the report that the American Commodore, Watson will take a squadron to the Spanish coast and bombard the forts, says the rumor is "mere nonsense." This is the argument: "The Iowa, one of the vessels which it is said will go, has not room enough in her bunkers for the coal necessary to carry her from the United States to Spain. But even supposing she can get coal enough, what would be the American base of operations? If the American vessels were damaged, where would they be repaired? As for bombarding ports, the answer to that is that Cadiz, Barcelona, Corunna, Santander, and almost all the ports of Spain are well fortified and in condition to repel any attack by the American fleets.

"Such a resolution, if it has been taken, is due to a desire of the American Government to satisfy clamorous spirits in the United States, now greatly excited over the news that the second Spanish naval division, under Admiral Camara, is on the way to the Philippines, where it will most likely defeat the American squadron under Commodore Dewey. The American Government has tried to persuade the American people that the sending to Spain of a squadron under Watson will compel the squadron of Admiral Camara to return for the defense of the Spanish ports, so that Dewey's fleet will be saved, and there will be no danger that American ports in the Pacific will be bombarded by Camara."

Spanish Cortes to Meet.

A cablegram just received from Madrid says that in August the Cortes will meet again to consider a matter of the highest importance. This has been much commented upon in all circles and has caused considerable anxiety among many who until now had shown no lack of confidence. El Pais, the semi-official organ of the Colonial Government, laments the brevity of the news from Madrid and the fact that such dispatches as are published often appear so obscurely. Nevertheless, it believes that the dispatch in question does not justify any doubt or alarm, "because neither Señor Sagasta and his Liberal colleagues nor the Conservatives who might succeed him in power would propose any solutions of international questions that were not in agreement with the general feeling of the people of Spain and Cuba."

El Pais suggests that the meeting of the Spanish Chambers in August is probably intended to procure legislative sanction for negotiations by the Executive for money for war necessities. This conjecture, El Pais says, agrees with the report from London as to the payments due on the Spanish foreign debt.

El Diario de la Marina, commenting editorially to-day upon the fact that the Madrid Government allows the free importation of Cuban tobacco carried in neutral ships, says that a similar course ought to be taken regarding sugar. It asserts that the Colonial Government recently authorized the exportation of sugar carried in neutral ships and for neutral ports, provided the ships had imported coal or provisions into Cuba. The latter order, El Diario thinks, "inconvenient" on the ground that the United States may be able to get sugar in other countries at the same price, while the Cuban sugar would lie idle in the island because of the obligation imposed on sugar-bearing vessels to go to neutral ports. "Cuban sugar," it concludes, "ought to be taken free to any port unless the Colonial Government gets special privileges for carrying it to Spain, because otherwise the 500,000 bags of sugar now stored at our warehouses will stay there indefinitely, depriving the owners of the money, which they need to work over in their plantations, and which would give employment to over 20,000 men."

Autonomists Are Despairing.

The Autonomists, despite all the favorable assurances given them, are very much dissatisfied with the outlook, as appears from an editorial in yesterday's El Pais. They realize that their twenty years of work and sacrifice for their ideals are all but useless and that they will never enjoy the fruits of their labors, seeing that what they have done is likely to redound only to the benefit of the United States.

There is a new and radical change noticeable among the producing elements, especially the plantation owners and merchants, who have their interests in close touch with the United States. For them the only solution of the problem which will save Cuba is annexation. In their opinion there is no other way to prevent Cuba coming to a state of complete anarchy, because independence would never be a guarantee of true peace, but merely a source of future selfish ambition, social disorders, and political perturbation and conflict.

La Lucha, commenting upon armed American intervention, says it does not believe that the Spanish Government will consider the invading forces as a regular army. Its position it goes on to defend in this fashion:

"The Washington Government makes common cause with rebels against a legitimately constituted authority. If hitherto the United States has not recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, it is because Washington realizes that the rebels have not the conditions necessary to justify such recognition. Therefore it decides to intervene, meanwhile granting the insurgents rights—as if more disinterestedly—which perhaps could not be demanded by the rebels after belligerency had been recognized. These Yankees have been helping the revolutionaries, a civil element raised up against an established legality, and they cannot pretend that Spain ought to recognize as a regular army the forces they are sending to this island. Two nations having juridical personality, when they form alliances or pacts, undertake to intervene in one another's conflicts either to re-establish a disturbed peace, to repel invasion, or to reclaim or protect interests of some kind. In the present war between Spain and the United States it happens that one party has juridical personality, another (the insurgents) has not, while the third (the United States) unites with the one which has not personality. Consequently that third has no right to demand, within the laws of war, any consideration beyond that enjoyed by the rebel force which it is helping against an established legality, against justice, and against the rights of the people."

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRAFFIC.

Government's Recall of Pacific Steamers Hampers Shipping Interests.

MANGUA, Nicaragua, June 25.—The recall to San Francisco, Cal., by the Government of the United States of the steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has completely cut off the Central American States from steamship transportation on their Pacific Ocean coasts, with the exception of a steamer of a German line which once a month comes around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. There is probably a large amount of freight at Panama destined for the Pacific Coast. The Atlas steamship and mail steamers of Pim, Forwood & Co. of New York City, and Leech, Harrison & Forwood of Liverpool, it is reported, however, will transport freight from New York or Europe to Granada, on the west coast of Lake Nicaragua, at the rates formerly charged from New York and Europe, via Colon and Panama, to Corinto, Nicaragua, and Granada is as convenient to Nicaragua importers as is Corinto.

The Atlas Steamship Company is negotiating for the purchase from Nicaragua of the railroad from Granada westwardly to Managua, and for the steamboats on Lake Managua, also the railroad from that lake to Corinto. If the purchase is completed the company will probably put steamships in service on the Pacific Coast of Central America.

RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Colony Will Be Represented in the Canadian Conference.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 18.—The Special Colonial Delegates from Newfoundland now in London have succeeded in securing the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the internal resources of the colony and to institute a thorough inquiry into the condition of the population residing on the French treaty coast.

The British War Office also favors fortifying St. John's. The colony is to be allowed representation before the joint commission to assemble at Quebec for a discussion and settlement of the issues between the United States and Canada. Newfoundland will be represented there by Receiver General Morine.

DR. LESSER CRITICALLY ILL

He, with Mrs. Lesser and Four Nurses, Attacked with Yellow Fever at Santiago.

THE OTHERS RECOVERING

Dr. Sternberg Confers with the Red Cross Society and Agrees to Accept Nurses—Bureau for Immune Nurses to be Opened South.

Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and the four Red Cross nurses who were the first to go to Santiago, have all been stricken with yellow fever. The information was received by Stephen E. Barton on Saturday from Miss Barton. Yesterday another cable was received, which said that the sick, with the exception of Dr. Lesser, were recovering and were not seriously affected. The message received yesterday reads:

> We will go in with the navy and then discharge State of Texas immediately. All points are fever-smitten. Do not send unimmune persons for us to care for. Lesser and nurses all recovering. No possible cause for alarm.

On the 15th inst. Miss Barton cabled from Playa del Este that Dr. and Mrs. Lesser and all their nurses were in a fever hospital two miles distant, that she saw them that day, and all were doing well. It was learned yesterday afternoon, however, that Dr. Lesser is seriously ill and the chances of his recovery are deemed slight.

As Miss Barton mentioned only the Lessers and the nurses, it was taken for granted by Mr. Barton that none of the rest of the Red Cross party had been smitten at the time the dispatch was sent.

The State of Texas has between 800 and 1,000 tons of supplies aboard. This supply will be added to by the 500 tons on board the Government transport Port Victor, which is expected to arrive at Santiago within a day or two.

The twenty-eight nurses and six doctors and their assistants who left Key West on the Lampasas last week are due at Santiago to-morrow. As none of the nurses is immune, they have all been ordered to return to Key West at once. They will remain there until stationed in some of the Government hospitals.

The hospital boat Red Cross, which put to sea from Key West Saturday morning in very rough weather, having remained at Key West waiting for the weather to moderate, was obliged to put back to Key West, where she arrived Sunday, somewhat disabled. It is doubtful if she will be able to proceed to Santiago, now that the cyclones in that quarter have begun in earnest. Her cargo consisted entirely of hospital and medical materials, and not of food. If the Red Cross cannot proceed, the supplies aboard of her will probably be sent by a Government transport or some other vessel.

All Troubles Adjusted.

The misunderstandings which have so frequently occurred of late between the American National Red Cross Society and Surgeon General Sternberg, in command of the medical force of the army, have at last been adjusted. Gen. Sternberg has been in this city for two days superintending the placing of the wounded soldiers from the Olivette, and on Sunday afternoon met several of the members of the Executive Committee at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Among those present were Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Douglas Robinson.

For some time the Red Cross has sent nurses to Tampa prepared to go to Cuba, and they have been refused by the Government. Gen. Sternberg accounted for this by saying that women nurses were not desirable at the front, and now that the campaign is concluded no more will be needed. He willingly agreed to accept, however, all the immune nurses which the Red Cross Society can provide.

Twenty-two who are not immunes will be sent to care for the wounded at Government hospitals. They will be taken from the nurses at Tampa. Ten will go to the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga; ten to Fort Monroe, and two to Fort Wadsworth.

In pursuance of Gen. Sternberg's acceptance of nurses, a conference was held yesterday morning at the office of William T. Wardwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 26 Broadway, to consider the emergency caused by the appearance of yellow fever at Santiago. There were present besides Mr. Wardwell Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Howard Townsend, Miss Laura D. Gill, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Miss Draper, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Solomons. Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Cowdin represented the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses.

Immune Nurses Wanted.

In order to raise as many immune nurses as possible, it was decided to send Dr. Carpenter, one of the attending surgeons at the Red Cross Hospital, at once to New Orleans and Memphis to establish a bureau for the supply of immune nurses, it being thought that such nurses can be more readily obtained in the localities where yellow fever has prevailed. In the meantime an effort will be made to secure immune nurses in this city. Such persons should apply to-day at the Red Cross Hospital, 233 West One Hundredth Street, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and be prepared, if accepted, to start immediately for Santiago.

The action of Gen. Sternberg in accepting the nurses and delicacies for the patients is a direct change of policy. Last Thursday the Red Cross Society received a telegram from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn saying that the Surgeon General of the army refused to accept nurses from the Red Cross Society or any assistance. Now he is willing to take all aid offered.

The second Red Cross schooner, carrying ice for Santiago, will leave Bath, Me., for Cuba, to-day. She will carry about 1,000 tons, and expects to land about 700 tons, allowing for shrinkage.

The subscriptions received by Treasurer Tappen yesterday only amounted to $606.55, making a total of $115,701.29. Among the subscribers were Felipe Claves, $200; J. Hooker Hamersley, $100; Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, $75; Plymouth Red Cross Society, Worcester, Mass., $50, and Samuel P. Avery, $25.

METCALF BLISS AUXILIARY.

Over $12,000 So Far Received by the Equipment Branch.

The Metcalf Bliss Equipment Auxiliary, No. 5, of the Red Cross Society has received over $12,000, thus more than assuring the first object of its work, 1,000 cots. The amount sent in by the Summer branches to date is over $9,000.

Five hundred cots have been sent forward. Of these 300 have gone to Santiago for the field and 200 for use in hospitals. Two hundred more have been purchased, and are now being packed to be in readiness for the next emergency. As it is well known that many more than 1,000 cots will be needed by the Red Cross Society, it is the intention of the auxiliary to continue the work energetically. Later, should cots be no longer needed it will take up any branch of the work recommended by the Red Cross Society.

The subscriptions received by Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer, from July 1 to July 15 amount to $3,587.76, making a total of $12,086.86.

The subscriptions came from the following branches: Burlington, Vt.; New London, Conn.; Southampton, L. I.; Ridgefield, Conn.; Tarrytown, Huntington Valley, Penn.; North East Harbor, Me.; Narragansett Pier, Stone Ridge, N. Y.; Newport, Scarborough, Islip, Ballston, Lake, N. Y.; Tuxedo Park, and Ramapo, N. J.

The individual subscriptions are as follows: Cash, $500; Benjamin Hart, London, $100; American News Company, $100; Mrs. G. L. Kingsland, $70; L. M., $60; the Rev. Percy C. Grant, $25; Mrs. Ethan Allen, Bishop Falkner, Miss Daly, and Miss Knapp, $20 each; Mrs. John Lunger, Mrs. B. Romaine, Miss Vance, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. John C. Borrow, Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mrs. Walpole Warren, Miss Waterbury, Cash, and Dr. Syms, $10 each, and Miss Charlotte Pell, $5.

AID FOR MRS. ROSE GOLDSTEIN.

The Family Protective Association Has Given Money to Her.

The New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association of 27 West Thirty-third Street is looking after Mrs. Rose Goldstein of 340 East Thirty-sixth Street, the woman who walked into Bellevue Hospital Sunday morning carrying her dead two months' old baby in her arms. The child is said to have died from starvation.

The association says it has assisted Mrs. Goldstein on several occasions, and gave her $10 in June. When she called at the headquarters of the association yesterday morning $10 more was given her.

Mrs. Goldstein says she has had no word from her husband since he left. The regiment has been paid, and he has received at least $30

FATE OF ZOLA AND PERREUX

Each Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment and a Fine of 3,000 Francs.

HISSED IN THE COURTROOM

Slight Disturbance Marked a Turn in the Defense—Review of the Notorious Libel Case Which Has Stirred France.

VERSAILLES, July 18.—The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, on the charge of libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, was concluded here to-day in the Assise Court, resulting in the sentencing of each to a year's imprisonment, to 3,000 francs fine, and to pay the costs of the suit.

The proceedings opened on May 23, but were adjourned the same day, as M. Labori, counsel for the accused, immediately questioned the competency of the Court on the ground that the alleged offense was committed in Paris and that, therefore, only a Parisian jury was competent to try the case. The Procureur Generale, M. Bertrand of the Paris Court, who acts as Public Prosecutor, then upheld the competency of the Court and M. Labori appealed to the Court of Cassation, resulting in the trial being adjourned, pending the hearing of the appeal. The appeal was rejected on June 16.

When the proceedings opened to-day M. Labori raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the Court overruled. The Public Prosecutor charged M. Zola with shunning the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

This statement led to a great uproar in court, and called forth cries of "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" "Out of France with them!"

After the Court had refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default, and he and the defendants left the court. The trial then proceeded, resulting as mentioned.

A DUEL OVER ZOLA'S CASE.

An Author and Politician Draw Swords, and Others May.

PARIS, July 18.—A duel arising from the Zola trial was fought this afternoon at St. Cloud between M. Paul Deroulede, the essayist and poet, author of "Chants du Soldat," and M. Gustave Hubbard, member of the Chamber of Depties for Pontoise. The latter seized his adversary's sword with his left hand, whereupon the seconds stopped the duel, declaring that M. Hubbard had disqualified himself.

Two duels between well-known journalists growing out of the trial are impending.

ZOLA'S OFFENSE AND SENTENCE.

The Degree of the Libel and Conditions of the Trial.

Both M. Zola and M. Perreux receive the maximum penalty under the libel law of July 29, 1881, Articles 29 and 31. At the close of the trial at the Seine Assizes, which lasted from Feb. 7 till Feb. 23, inclusive, M. Zola received the same sentence, but the managing editor of L'Aurore was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. In this case the sentence was given according to Articles 29 and 30 of the same law. Article 29 defines libel. The difference between Article 31 and Article 30 is that the former applies when civilians are the prosecutors and the latter when the "libel is directed against the courts of justice, the tribunals, the army or the navy, executive officers, and the public administration." In each case those found guilty "shall be punished by from eight days' to a year's imprisonment or a fine of from 100f. to 3,000f., or both."

The different conditions which governed each trial were brought about in the following manner:

When, on Jan. 13 last, Emile Zola threw down the gauntlet to the army clique in his famous letter, "J'Accuse," published in L'Aurore, and defied the General Staff to prosecute him, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, accepted the challenge and caused the Procureur Général of the Paris Court of Appeal to bring charges of libel in his name. The charges were based on only three paragraphs of the letter in L'Aurore, which, besides accusing the members of the Esterhazy court-martial of dismissing the case "by order," further accused the Dreyfus court-martial of illegality in procedure and of ignorance.

After the trial at the Seine Assizes an appeal was made, on the ground that the procedure had been irregular, Gen. Billot having brought the indictment, when it should have been brought by the officers referred to in the paragraphs cited in the charge. On this ground the Cour de Cassation quashed the sentences.

A few weeks later the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, under direction of Gen. Zurlinden, the new Military Governor of Paris, caused a second indictment to be lodged against MM. Zola and Perreux, appearing in the complaint as civilians, and not as officers of the General Staff.

A similar charge had in the meantime been brought by the three experts in handwriting—Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard—whose honor M. Zola in his letter had impeached. This case, it will be recalled, was tried on July 9, when the defendants received sentences as follows: M. Zola, sixteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000f., and M. Perreux, a fine of 500f. In addition, each of the experts was awarded 3,000f. damages.

But to return to the main case: It was Gen. Zurlinden's intention to have the affair removed as far as possible from all connection with the Dreyfus case. As has been said, he had the officers bring their charges as civilians, moreover, he narrowed down the ground for complaint to merely four lines of the Zola letter, as it stood in the columns of L'Aurore:

"I accuse the second court-martial of having cloaked this illegality (the condemnation of Dreyfus on secret testimony) by order, in committing, in its turn, the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting the guilty party."

The trial began May 23 at the Versailles Assizes. Before any progress had been made in the proceedings, M. Labori, the counsel for Emil Zola, questioned the competency of the court to try a case in which the alleged crime had been committed in Paris. An appeal was finally made to the Cour de Cassation. This court refused to sustain the appeal, and the trial was ordered to proceed with the session of the Versailles Assises, which began July 11.

The trial was presided over by M. Samuel Perivier, First President of the Court of Appeal of Paris. He is just seventy years old, and is one of the most conservative Judges in France. As a young man he studied law at Angles-sur-Lauglin, then in Paris. He became a Magistrate at the age of forty-two, and occupied the municipal bench at Poitiers for several years. He was made First Advocate General of the Court of Appeal in Poitiers in 1870, Procureur Général at Becancon in 1877, at Lyon in 1879; First President of the Court of Appeal to Besancon, then Counselor to the Cour de Cassation, (1879-1881;) Procureur Général in 1882, and finally First President of the Court of Appeal, in Paris, since 1888.

England and the Chinese Uprising.

LONDON, July 18.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curson, replying to-day in the House of Commons to questions on the Chinese situation, said the British Consul at Canton reported that 6,000 poorly armed rebels had encountered a detachment of imperial troops on July 7 at an unknown place, and had afterward retreated westward, with loss. The rebellion, he added, was not yet suppressed, and reliable information on the subject could not be obtained.

Episcopalian Becomes a Catholic.

PARIS, July 18.—The Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopalian rector at Rochester, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Passionists at the Church of St. Joseph. He has had an audience with Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who will confirm him to-morrow, assisted by the Very Rev. Osmond Cooke and the Rev. Cuthbert Turner. Mr. Turner will study for the priesthood at Rome.

Twenty-four Killed at Gleiwitz.

BRESLAU, July 18.—A dispatch from Gleiwitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, says that twenty-four persons have been killed by a cage accident at the Paulus colliery, [illegible].

PRINCE OF WALES'S MISHAPS.

He Slipped on a Stair and Fractured a Kneecap.

LONDON, July 18.—A bulletin issued to-night at Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, says the Prince has fractured his left kneecap.

While passing Sunday at Wadedeson Manor, Aylesbury, the Prince slipped on a stair and incurred the injury. While being conveyed to the railroad station to-day in a chair the latter broke down, and his Highness received a shaking.

The injury will probably keep his Royal Highness within doors for a week at least.

CONVICTS DYNAMITE A JAIL.

Desperate Men Attempt to Escape, but Are Prevented.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 18.—Great excitement was created last night by an explosion of dynamite in the county jail, the act of a number of desperate convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The rear end of the jail was wrecked, but the escape of the prisoners was prevented by citizens and officers.

A Home in Baltimore for Schley.

From The Baltimore American.

In his brief address to the great meeting held in Cumberland to honor the work of Commodore Schley the suggestion was made by Gen. Sprigg, the Chairman of the evening, that the tribute be a silver service or a homestead. The idea is timely, and it should be acted upon at once. The silver service sounds well, but under the circumstances it is out of the calculation. It is no discredit to our hero to admit that he is not a rich man. He has served his country magnificently on modest pay, that at best provides little above living expenses. He is not a person of affluence, although he has done more for the Government, more for the Nation, more for us all, than thousands of persons who have got rich out of political service and contracts. Schley has attained glory, but he is far from wealth. And although he won the greatest victory of modern naval warfare, the lion's share of the prize money will go to the officer who was not in the fight at all. Here, then, is Maryland's opportunity. In other wars it was the habit of grateful peoples to show their appreciation of their heroes by presenting them with mansions and palaces. After our civil war to several of the high officers on both sides were given homes by popular subscriptions. To give Schley a home in Baltimore would be to show in the best, most practical, and most material way our gratitude and our love.

Corn Bread in the South.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

The way corn bread is prepared in the South places it among the dainties to a man who loves good things, and if people do not grow fat and large on it the reason is not forthcoming. For breakfast, besides the biscuits, there is set near the head of the family a plate upholding a thin square of egg bread, with a crust as brown as oysters fried in the French market at New Orleans. At noon there is nothing that goes so well with turnip greens and jowl, and later with beans and well-done cabbage, as the corn pone—brittle of crust and with a crumb that melts in the mouth. For the evening meal—it's supper and not dinner in the country—one's mouth is set to watering as soon as he approaches the table by a stack of steaming and buttered corn batter cakes. Why shouldn't one grow robust where such things tempt in abundance? The old "cullud gemman" was but showing a fine appreciation when he enthusiastically exclaimed:

"Yeh, dey's many things ter make a pusson feel happy an' 'tented ober yondah in Canaan, but ef I can dess alles have some er de brown corn bread Lucindy cooks w'en I crosses de Jurdon dat will be good ernuff foh me!"

Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., Ill.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, July 16.

The fact that Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., eldest son of the late Mayor Fitler, is a patient at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, has become known, and it was stated last evening that he had been at the institution for the last three days. His breakdown, it is said, was caused partly by his too close attention to the business of the cordage works, of which he was the head, and partly by the shock of his father's death, from which he had never quite recovered. As soon as he has had a sufficiently long rest he will be sent abroad. His ultimate recovery is regarded as probable.

Since the death of Mayor Fitler, in 1896, Mr. Fitler has been President and Treasurer of the great cordage works, above Bridesburg. He had moved from his Walnut Street house to Riverton with his family for the Summer. Subsequently he resigned the Presidency, and his brother, William W. Fitler, was elected to the position. Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., had never been a particularly robust man, and his weak physical condition made the nervous strain upon him all the harder to bear.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Annie Irish, who up to the close of William H. Crane's last season played the principal rôles in all of his productions, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to succeed Miss Blanche Walsh in "The Conquerors." She will play the part of Jeanne Marie Baudin.

Joseph Whiting has been engaged by the Kelcey-Shannon management to play W. J. Le Moyne's part in "The Moth and the Flame" next season. It was stated before the company terminated its engagement at the Lyceum that Mr. Le Moyne would not accompany the company on the road the coming season, as he had no desire to travel, and this it was that prompted the present action. It is not likely that Mrs. Le Moyne will be a member of the Kelcey-Shannon combination.

Mme. Calvé, after concluding her engagement at Covent Garden, left England for her country home in France, where she hopes to enjoy a thorough rest until it is time for her to sail for America. Mme. Calvé was the recipient of many fine presents during her stay in London. One in particular which she prizes very highly is a superb bracelet ornamented with the crown and royal monogram, in brilliants and pearls—a gift from the Queen after Mme. Calvé had sung at Windsor.

Charles A. Ellis, who has been abroad for the past five months engaging artists for his opera company, returned from Europe recently and announces as Mme. Melba's support for next season the following artists: M. Bonnard, tenor from the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, who will take the place of M. Salignac; Signor Pandolfini, a tenor who has never sung in this country before, but who is very prominent in Europe; M. Alvarez, one of the most important members of Mr. Ellis's company; M. Soler, Herr Kraus, and M. Van Hoose, all tenors; Mesdames Ternina, Gadski, de Lussan, Behnne, Toronta, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren, sopranos and contraltos, and Messrs. Stury, Bensaude, Stehmann, Boudouresque, Rains, Viviani, baritones and bassos.

This makes a strong list. It is not the intention of the management to give opera in New York this season owing to an arrangement made with Maurice Grau, but after a season of seven weeks in Philadelphia the company will be heard in Boston, Chicago, and other cities, possibly going as far west as the Pacific Coast.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

EDEN MUSEE.—There is no new story to tell of this resort. New groups of wax figures and fresh cinematographe views illustrate current history. Orchestral concerts are given twice daily.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Idalene Cotton, daughter of the once famous minstrel Ben Cotton, is a star at Keith's this week. She acts and gives imitations of other actresses in a sketch called "Managerial Troubles."

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The ballet burlesque is still presented nightly in the big music hall by a large troupe of comedians, singers, and dancers. In the Roof Garden a capital variety bill is given, with the Rogers brothers to head the list of performers.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Mr. Rice has made no changes of importance in his bill of song, dance, and jest this week. Amorita leads the ballet, and Mlle. Bartho also dances. Alice Atherton sings her laughing song. Ernest Hogan presents "The Origin of the Cake Walk."

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra appeal to people whose musical taste is good, but the programmes are of catholic breadth and variety, and Sousa and Herbert are represented in the selections, as well as Beethoven and Wagner.

OBJECTED TO COMMITMENT.

An East Indian Worshipper of Zoroaster and Oxford Graduate to be Examined as to His Sanity.

Magistrate Deuel, of the West Side Police Court, yesterday afternoon committed Ichangier Cola of Bombay, India, to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. The man made a long incoherent speech against being sent to the institution, saying that he was a member of the Middle Temple in London, and that Sir Dominick Carnegie, at the Hotel Brunswick, in Boston, or Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, would, if the Magistrate only ask them, say that it was wrong to confine him. When the Magistrate, proving obdurate, started him along to Bellevue in charge of two keepers, Cola stopped talking and gravely began making passes before his guards' faces.

"I will never be locked up," he said. "I'll hypnotize these men before I will submit to such a thing."

But his mesmerism failed to work.

Cola came to this country about three years ago, and has since supported himself by teaching physical culture, and by lecturing. He is a graduate of Oxford, and a master of several languages, and, in religion, a believer of the doctrines of Zoroaster.

Lately Cola fell into a despondent fit, and his friend, C. H. Bjerregaard, who is employed in the Astor Library, took him to his home in Montclair, N. U., in the hope that the change might do him some good. Cola, however, grew more eccentric day by day, until finally it was thought best to have him committed until an examination into his mental condition could be made.

It is said that for the past year the man has been stopping at 19 West Thirty-eighth Street, and in his room at that address kept a brazier of charcoal burning all the time, before which he could be seen in his leisure hours making genuflections and obeisances, and going through all the strange ritual of the fire worshippers.

Upon the commitment papers his address was given as 47 West Nineteenth Street, and a Mrs. Pickens, named as his "next friend." At both of these places, however, all knowledge of him is denied.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

F. W. Chadsey, a Broker, Found Dead in His Brooklyn Apartments.

F. W. Chadsey, a broker with an office at 127 Front Street, Manhattan, was found dead yesterday in his apartments in the Imperial Flats, 1,339 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. On June 1 Mrs. Chadsey and two sisters, who lived with her, went to Madison, N. Y., to spend the Summer. Mr. Chadsey was last seen alive on Thursday, between 7 and 8 o'clock, when the colored janitress, Lucy Lovings, saw him enter his apartments.

When found he was partly dressed and was lying on the bed. He had apparently had a stroke of apoplexy.

WILLIAM REID ON TRIAL.

He Is Charged wih the Murder of Andrew Henry.

William Reid of Hoboken, who shot and killed Andrew Henry in John C. Woltmann's saloon, at 358 Newark Street, Hoboken, on May 14, was yesterday placed on trial for murder in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, before Judges Lippincott and Blair. He was defended by William T. Hoffman and C. St. Lawrence. The State was represented by Prosecutor James S. Erwin. A jury was secured with little delay.

Prosecutor Erwin, in opening the case, said the State would show that the murder was without provocation and that the motive was a quarrel that grew out of politics and a dispute concerning a woman. John C. Woltmann, proprietor of the saloon, and others testified as to the shooting. The prisoner's counsel said the defense would be insanity.

HER FINGER AMPUTATED.

The Peculiar Accident to Mrs. Carrie Brown of Newburg.

Mrs. Carrie Brown of Newburg met with a strange accident yesterday in Williamsburg, which caused her to lose the third finger of her left hand, upon which she had her wedding ring. With her husband she left her home to visit friends in Williamsburg. When they reached the Broadway ferries on the Williamsburg side they boarded a Bushwick Avenue car. Brown, when the car reached Meserole and Ewen Streets, motioned to the motorman to stop. Brown left the car first. Mrs. Brown, who wore gloves, caught hold of the brass handrail and tried to swing herself off. In some manner the wedding ring caught in the sharp edge of the rail, and in a twinkling the ring cut through the finger just over the joint, completely amputating it.

Doctors were summoned and the injured woman was attended to, after which she went home with her ring, but minus the finger.

CONSOLIDATION RUMOR DENIED.

Reported Pooling of Steamship Lines Finds No Sponsors.

Inquiry was made among steamship agents yesterday as to a rumor that following the purchase by the Atlantic Transport Line of the steamers of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line, the Wilsons had started in to promote a gigantic British-American steamship trust. According to this rumor, which started in Baltimore, where are the headquarters of the interests controlling the Atlantic Transport Line, it was proposed to consolidate transatlantic lines flying the British and American flags to the extent of pooling the business between American and British ports. It was further said that the Atlantic Transport Line had been offered $5,000,000 in stock in a proposed joint organization representing $50,000,000 capital.

Steamship men who were questioned did not seem to deem the rumor one that should be dignified by even a denial.

Lawson Sandford, Secretary of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference, however, said that if any negotiations had been set on foot looking toward the consolidation of the Wilson Line and the Atlantic Transport, or any other two transatlantic lines, which was one form the rumor had taken, such negotiations would be well known to his office. He knew of no such scheme.

Maine Was Familiar to Them.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

The arrival of the St. Louis and the Spanish prisoners was immediately heralded about town, and soon every conveyance was sought to get down the harbor and see the big ship and the much-heralded Spanish Admiral. It seemed as though every boat on the river was pressed into service, and all day long the St. Louis was surrounded by a fleet of boats of all descriptions, and the ferry steamers Mystic and Samuel Butterfield carried many passengers down to the huge vessel. Those who went close to the ship were well repaid, for at nearly every porthole was the face of a captured Spaniard and at some two or three in a group, who looked with astonishment on the strange sights about them. Some of them conversed with those near them in Spanish and broken French, and in every case the first question was "Where are we?" When told Portsmouth, N. H., many shook their heads and said they did not comprehend. Some of them pointed to the Maine shore, and when told what that was they appeared to have heard the name before, as they nodded their heads.

Many Shots from Our Big Guns.

Admiral Belknap in The Boston Journal.

It was the idea when we first began to manufacture big guns that the larger ones were good for only a certain number of firings, and that then it was not safe to use them. But our American guns have proved the fallacy of this supposition. The guns on foreign ships have worn out in times past, and it was supposed that ours might do the same when used too much. But such has not been the case. Scarcely any of our big guns have not been fired more than 100 times, and none of them has yet shown any sign of weakness. This shows that the guns manufactured in the United States are of a better quality. The manufacturers here surmounted the defect of the European guns, and the 13-inch guns are now found to be as capable of frequent firing as the guns of smaller calibre.

TAMMANY READY TO FIGHT

Preparations Being Made to Test the Election Law's Constitutionality.

FRIENDLINESS TOWARD HILL

The ex-Senator's Statement Has Apparently Not Aroused Resentment in Tammany Hall—Michael T. Daly Praises Mr. Hill.

Tammany Hall has already decided to fight the new election bill by testing its constitutionality in the courts, as ex-Senator Hill advised in the interview of last Sunday. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman of Tammany's Law Committee, is to have charge of the proceedings, and the matter will be brought before the courts just as soon as possible. The leaders of the organization feel that no time can be lost if a decision is to be obtained before the election.

Senator Hill's statement, while it perhaps might have been expected to arouse a good deal of resentment in the ranks of an organization which has been understood to dispute his right to the leadership of the party of the State, met with no adverse criticism from Tammany men yesterday. There was apparently a most friendly feeling toward the Senator. It was prophesied by some that by his adroit seizure of the opportunity to denounce the bill to make it a campaign issue and to lay out a plan of action for the party to follow, it would develop he had not only swept away all doubt as to who was to be the leader in the coming campaign, but had done a great deal toward uniting the party on a common ground.

Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, who is one of Richard Croker's closest friends, said yesterday that all the Democrats in the State should be united in opposition to such a daring piece of legislation as the present bill.

"The law," he said, "must be repealed, and repealed quickly. Let every Democrat and every fair-minded man listen to the advice of ex-Senator Hill. His wisdom on the subject of this bill is inspiring. His attitude on the bill will gain for him many men in the ranks of the Republican Party."

"The bill is unconstitutional," said Senator Jacob A. Cantor, "and the party should fight it in the courts."

"The Republicans," said District Attorney Gardiner, "have resorted to an expedient that must prove fatal to the perpetuation of Republican principals in the State of New York."

George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Primaries and Elections of Tammany Hall, declared that the Elections bill would give to Tammany from 30,000 to 35,000 votes. He said that if Superintendent McCullagh attempted to go too far under the power conferred upon him by his position the machinery of the Tammany organization would prove sufficient to head him off. Mr. Plunkitt was inclined to think that the bill would not prove so dangerous in its effect as some people supposed. The deputies under Superintendent McCullagh would never dare, he said, to enter private houses or to take such liberties as Senator Hill had pointed out they had the power to take.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, said that if Tammany Hall did not take prompt action in testing the constitutionality of the new law, the State Committee would push a test case through to a hearing before the Court of Appeals when the court meets in October. The bill, he said, made the prospect a bright one of the Democratic Party carrying the State. It would be a campaign issue, which would knit the party together. Mr. Danforth further said that he was still undecided when he would call the State Committee together. The committee most certainly would not meet this week, but the time was very near at hand. He said the committee might possibly join with Tammany in an action to test the law. He expects that Senator Hill will be in the city at the end of the week.

Superintendent McCullagh was in the city for a short time last evening. He dropped into the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a moment, but found nobody there but Abraham Gruber, who was just back from the mountains. The Superintendent said he was going to Albany to-day to be sworn in.

Most of the Republican leaders were out of the city yesterday, and the few who were about the customary gathering places last evening had very little to say for publication concerning Senator Hill's statement. Senator Platt has not yet broken his silence in regard to the matter. He has refused to say one word on the subject.

John F. Carroll Slightly Ill.

LONG BRANCH, July 18.—John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader, who is stopping here for the Summer, is slightly indisposed and for two days has not left his room. He has not thought it necessary to call in a physician, and expects to be about in a day or two.

POWDER COMPANY CENSURED.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Pompton Lake Explosion.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—The Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the explosion at the Laflin & Rand powder works at Pompton Lake to-day rendered a verdict declaring the explosion to be the result of an accident, and censuring the company for failing to provide a code of signals which would warn every one in the vicinity when the dangerous process of mixing was commenced and for having the buildings too close together.

HANDCUFFS AS A PADLOCK.

Door-Fastening Device of a Resourceful Sheriff at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, July 18.—Jacob Goetz had long been a prosperous butcher in this town, but the war brought reverses and bills accumulated. Creditors, timid at first in making demands, soon discovered that Jacob's resources were not what they seemed. Then they began to push Jacob and soon a deputy sheriff levied on the butcher's stock.

The Sheriff was from Newburg, and as soon as he made his levy Goetz left him and the store to get along as best they could. When night came the Sheriff had no key to lock up the place, and so had to remain on guard until morning. By noon yesterday the ice which preserved the meat had melted, and the Sheriff's health demanded a change of air. He could not procure a lock in town and was compelled as a last recourse to use his handcuffs as fasteners. The whole town turned out this morning to see the butcher's shop handcuffed. The Sheriff has not returned.

Senator R. R. Kenney's Trial.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—The United States District Court, in which United States Senator Richard R. Kenney is on trial for alleged complicity in a bank defalcation, did not convene until nearly noon to-day, when the second week of the trial began. The defense resumed its examination of witnesses, whose testimony for the most part was along the same line of those who had formerly testified. Court adjourned until to-morrow, when Ezekiel T. Cooper, who will meanwhile have been brought from Trenton penitentiary, will be examined briefly, with the view of offsetting the testimony of Boggs, the defaulting bank teller. The Commonwealth will then call a few more witnesses in rebuttal, after which the argument will begin.

Wealthy Boston Man Shot by His Son.

MONTREAL, July 18.—Dr. Drummond, who is an officer of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club, has received word that a wealthy Bostonian named Talbot, while hunting on the club preserves Saturday, was shot by his son. No other particulars are obtainable at present.

How the Boys Returned the Joke.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

A funny man at Hutchinson sent some of the boys of the Twenty-first Regiment a box containing a lot of trash. This was the Hutchinson man's idea of a joke. Now the boys are getting back at him. A soldier can send a letter, the postage to be paid by the receiver. Each day now the funny fellow receives a grist of letters from the soldiers, thanking him for the box, and promising that all the boys will write again next day, and he has to put up all the postage.

A NEW ORLEANS BOY'S STORY.

He Describes Graphically the Landing of the Soldiers and the Part His Boat Took in the Work.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. Cluverius, widow of Capt. Wat Tyler Cluverius, recently received a letter from her son, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, one of the officers of the swift and saucy Scorpion, doing scout duty under the nose of Morro Castle. Lieut. Commander Marix, formerly of the ill-fated Maine at the time she visited New Orleans and subsequently of the Raleigh, is now commander of the Scorpion. Lieut. Commander Marix was one of the members of the court of inquiry of the Maine disaster and brought the record of the proceedings of the court to Washington.

Ensign Cluverius's father was one of the prominent and distinguished Confederate veterans of this city, and his death was deeply deplored not only by his old comrades, but by a wide circle of friends.

Young Cluverius, inheriting his father's conspicuous bravery and unwavering courtesy, is very much of a favorite in the navy. He passed unscathed through the Maine disaster, remained with Capt. Sigsbee until they left Havana, and after having been granted a furlough to visit his family, he was detailed to the receiving ship Vermont, and was finally sent aboard the Scorpion on active duty.

The letter to Mrs. Cluverius is dated: "On board United States ship Scorpion, off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 22, 1898," and from it the following interesting narrative is taken:

"You have no doubt heard before this reaches you of the valiant success of our arms in Cuba and that the American Army and Navy are the veritable 'thing.'

The Scorpion's Work.

"To go back a bit, I suppose you read of the second and destructive bombardment of June 16. In that engagement the fleet did finely, and the Scorpion, which had been holding the close in-shore position near Morro day and night, reduced the works at Aguadores, two miles from Santiago entrance, in about fifty minutes, with 260 shells. The cruiser New Orleans, as usual, was commended, for every one of her shots tell, and the way she walks in under the batteries and then out again is the talk of the fleet. The Texas also did good work on that day. There are five fortifications at the entrance, and on them the guns of the Spanish fleet have been mounted.

"On the 18th we conveyed Gen. Castillo, commanding the eastern forces of the Cuban Army, an aid, and attendants, together with 180 rifles and belts, 36,000 rounds of ammunition, and food for 500 men for one week, to the town of Sigua, eighteen miles east of Santiago, in the mountains, almost under the eyes of 10,000 Spanish troops in and about Santiago. On the 20th and 21st we were at Guantanamo, Cuba, where the marines effected a landing and such good work was done.

"The first thing we saw was the American flag floating over the marine encampment and our vessels quietly coaling in the harbor. A few ruined batteries here and there and myriads of vultures were all that told of the Spanish. We coaled and watered there and returned to our former post of duty. We found that sixty transports and convoys had arrived. There are probably 100 vessels off this entrance now. To-day the army is 'all right,' even if the navy is paving the way for it.

"Last night, with dispatches for Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, commanding the convoy fleet, and for Gen. Shafter, commanding the army, we left the New York at dusk and started for the big fleet. Before we caught them they were under way, a perfect wilderness of lights. It took us three hours and a half to stand up to the head of the first column (there were three columns) and deliver our dispatches to the Indiana. This was kept up all night. They were bound for the northwest, to land at daybreak. There were ships all over the face of the ocean, steaming fast for Daiquiri, where they eventually landed. From the Bancroft we took some Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c., and we sent them to Gen. Shafter with the dispatches. We did not have time to do any passenger traffic.

Three Feints to be Made.

"The Scorpion was sent down with the Texas to bombard Catanas, west of Santiago, and to make a feint of landing the transports. There were to be four attacks at once, all feints but one, and there the army was to land. A fake at Catanas, a reduction at Altares and Aguadores, both to the eastward, and then a reduction of Daiquiri to land the troops—all at once. Now we had so much army work to do that when the ball began to roll the Scorpion was near Daiquiri, mixed up with a hundred vessels or more. So the New York ordered us inside to assist the other ships in protecting the landing of the troops. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Suwanee, and Wasp were there. We got into the scrap at 10:15, at pointblank range, and soon the town and blockhouses were burning up. The Spaniards soon left their batteries and earthworks and made for the hills, where our shots followed them. Then came the troops in boats by the thousands, and a thousand Cubans under Castillo cut off the fleeing Spaniards from the eastward.

"The mountains rang with the shells. The troops cheered lustily as they pulled by the Scorpion, which was letting her port battery tell its own story on the town. The regimental bands were playing 'Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night,' 'All Coons Look Alike to Me,' as the negro regiments went by to the beach. It was like a Hudson River excursion, but the difference will be that some of those poor fellows will never re-embark.

"It is about ten miles to Santiago, and every entrance to the city is guarded by Spanish troops, yet we are sure of the final result. In a day or so another story will be told—how the city fell. After that we expect to get away on convoy duty. Cervera must be watched closely now. We left Daiquiri this afternoon, with the flagship and inspected the result of the havoc. At Altares and Aguadores the towns were ablaze. We then went down to take our position for the night."

The letter has a postscript dated Friday, June 24, which says: "Troops are still landing. They will invest Santiago in a day or two. The Detroit and Scorpion bombarded railway bridges, and houses on the line between Daiquiri and Santiago. If the fleet inside cannot escape, the army will destroy it."

A Governor's Mail.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Gov. Stephens is not reposing on a bed of roses since the declaration of war. Missouri has raised six regiments of troops up to date, and there is quite a correspondence between those in the service and the Executive office. "For the last ninety days I have been receiving at the rate of 1,000 letters a day," said the Governor. "I try to answer them all, and it is a big task. They are not all from men in the service, by any means. There are a good many hundred left yet in the State who think they would make excellent Majors, Lieutenants, Colonels, Brigadier Generals, &c., and they write to the Executive office and tell of their fitness to win fame on the battlefield. Of those in the field or camp, many who hold small offices think they should be advanced, and they write and tell me so. Mothers and fathers who have a son in the service whom they want back home again send a letter to me asking for my influence in having him discharged, and, in fact, almost everything pertaining to the service of the Missouri troops is made the subject of communication with my office. So far I have managed to keep up with the correspondence, and will endeavor to do so in the future. I find it imperatively necessary to be at my desk by 7 o'clock every morning and remain there until the shades of nightfall. On account of bad eyesight, I do not dare to work after night, and hence try to make this up by starting early in the morning."

Fire Drill on Ocean Steamers.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

"It is time now," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that the insurance companies, which are the only power recognized by the steamship companies, should make a law that will not insure vessels on which three drills, to be specified, do not take place at least twice a month. Frequent practice of these drills results in every man's being perfectly familiar with his station and duties, so that in the hour when the drill becomes a real performance he is cool and collected." Of course, the occasion for the foregoing remarks is the fearful brutality and loss of life that signalized the sinking of the French liner, La Bourgogne, after her collision with the Cromartyshire. The great ship did not go down for at least half an hour after she had been struck, and it is hardly too much to say that every human being on her might have been saved in that time if her crew had been properly disciplined. The suggestion which THE TIMES makes is an excellent one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pall Mall Magazine

Summer (August) Number, Now Ready, Contains:

LESSONS OF THE WAR. By Admiral P. H. Colomb of the British Navy.

THE SPANIARDS. (Illustrated) . . . . By David Hannay.

THE SILVER SKULL. Part I. (Illustrated by G. Grenville Manton.) By S. R. Crockett.

A SOCIAL ANOMALY. (Complete Short Story.) . By S. Frances Harrison.

RECENT AMERICAN VERSE. (Illustrated with Portraits of the Poets.) By Mr. William Archer.

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Pall Mall Magazine, Astor Court, New York.

FATAL FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY

College Professor Killed at Seattle and His Companion Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Arthur H. Beals, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Washington, has been killed by falling through an open hatch on the steamer Arizona. His companion, F. B. Mallory, who fell at the same time, was seriously injured. The Arizona, which was recently purchased at Tacoma by the Government for a transport, was thrown open to the public, a small admission fee being charged for the benefit of the local Red Cross Society. No one saw Beals and Mallory fall.

BOSTON, July 18.—Prof. A. H. Beals, who was killed by falling through a steamer's hatchway at Seattle, lived at Brookline, where his wife and two children are at the present time. Prof. Beals was well known in educational circles, especially in the South. He came to Boston about three years ago to accept a permanent position in the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, but the changes in the business management of the organization soon after his arrival led to his establishing a correspondence school.

Last March Mr. Beals went to Seattle, and was elected to the Chair of Philosophy and Education in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals was about forty-five years of age, a scholarly, wide-awake man, prominent in the National Educational Association.

Deer Numerous in the Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., July 18.—Reports received from different sections of the Adirondacks show that the law against hounding deer is bringing about most gratifying results. Deer are growing more plentiful; are now often seen on the outskirts of the forest feeding, and are much more easily approached than when hounding was in vogue. In the Town of Duane particularly they seem to be very numerous. They are also abundant south of Meacham and on the flats along the Hays Brook.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major John B. Hays.

Major John B. Hays, veteran of the civil war and newspaper man, died yesterday afternoon in Meadville, Penn., his native city.

He was born March 12, 1839, and was the son of Joseph C. Hays, one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania and the editor of The Crawford Journal. Young Hays was graduated from Allegheny College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. While he was in college he helped his father in issuing his newspaper.

Very soon after his admission to the bar young Hays entered the United States Army as Second Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in 1862, and the following year he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. Later he was detached and made Commissary of the First Division Reserve Army Corps. Then he served on the staffs of Gens. Baird, Steedman, and Thomas, and as mustering and disbursing officer in Tennessee. He took part in the campaign in Eastern Tennessee, and was at the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. Rosecrans commended him for efficiency and bravery in this battle.

He was promoted to Major, and resigned in September, 1865, when he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he returned to Meadville and engaged in newspaper work, and in 1874 he was appointed to an office in the Custom House in New York. In 1886 he returned to newspaper work, being employed by The Tribune, where he devoted himself to politics.

His health began to fail about a year ago, and several months later he was sent to Meadville, in the hope that he would recover. Bright's disease developed, and he steadily grew worse. He died at the home of his sister, in Fairmount Avenue. He married Fannie Mead, the granddaughter of Gen. David Mead, the founder of Meadville. He leaves three daughters.

Major Hays was a Freemason, in Crawford Lodge, No. 234, of Meadville, and affiliated with the New York lodges. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and the Royal Arcanum. The funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at his sister's house, and the remains will be buried in Greendale Cemetery.

Dr. Alan Penneman Smith.

Dr. Alan Penneman Smith died at his home in Baltimore yesterday. Dr. Smith was born in Baltimore, Feb. 3, 1840. He was graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland in 1861. In 1868 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Surgery at that institution and in 1875 Professor of Surgery. He was connected with nearly all the hospitals of Baltimore as consulting physician or surgeon, was one of the original Trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a member of many foreign and American medical societies. He performed the operation of lithotomy more than 100 times, successfully in every instance.

Jacob Deakyne.

Jacob Deakyne, aged seventy-seven, who was well known in Delaware, died at his residence, in Brooklyn, on Saturday. His early life was spent as a farmer in New Castle County, Del. He was active in the affairs of the Democratic Party, and in 1868 was elected to the State Legislature. During the session two United States Senators had to be elected, and they were elected the same day—the Hon. James A. Bayard and his son, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. This is probably the only case where a father and son were elected to the United States Senate on the same day.

In 1895 Mr. Deakyne moved to Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son, Oscar B. Deakyne, a druggist in Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROCKHILL, wife of Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the United States Minister to Greece, died Sunday of typhoid fever at Athens, Greece.

HERMAN WILLE, senior member of the firm of Wille & Heine of Stapleton, died suddenly Saturday, at his home, Boyd Hill, S. I. He was one of the wealthiest German citizens on Staten Island, and was a large property holder. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, and two sons.

WILLIAM EDGAR KEYS, seventy years old, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence, 121 West Seventy-seventh Street, Sunday. Mr. Keys was descended from an old Dutch family by that name. For forty years he was in the coal business, retiring some ten years ago. Besides his wife, he leaves a son and daughter, both married.

Mrs. HETTY M. ORTON, wife of James D. Orton, President of the Second National Bank of Newark, N. J., died Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Lord, at Orange. A week ago she was stricken with heart disease, while at Caldwell, N. J., and was taken to her daughter's home, it being nearer than her own home, in Newark. Mrs. Orton was active in charitable work, and for more than twenty years was interested in the Newark Orphan Home.

The Will of Jacob Berk.

The will of Jacob Berk, who died recently, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not given. Among the bequests made by the testator are five, of $1,000 each, to the following institutions: Montefiore Home, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, and the Home of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at Yonkers. Mr. Berk divides the remainder of his property among several relatives.

THE DEATH OF JAMES A. BEGGS.

A Case of Suicide Recalled by the Publication of an Obituary Notice.

"We don't know anything about the Beggses and none of them have been here for nearly a year," said a young woman at 341 West Thirty-fourth Street yesterday, when shown a death notice, published yesterday, of a young man named James Alexander Beggs of that address, who was drowned on Oct. 17, 1897, from the ferryboat Chicago.

The young woman went on to say that the dead man had boarded at the house just before he disappeared. She did not know what his occupation was, nor anything about his habits. Soon after his disappearance they learned that he had committed suicide by jumping from the ferryboat Chicago, and that later his body was recovered, but she never learned where it was buried, or whether it ever was buried, nor did she know whether the identification of the body had ever been made positive.

On the date mentioned as that of Beggs's death, the deck hands of the ferryboat Chicago and one of the passengers, crossing the North River shortly after midnight of Oct. 17, 1897, noticed a young man pacing the deck in an excited manner. He looked over the railing into the water several times, and then, stepping back a dozen feet, he ran toward the railing and jumped over into the river. The boat was stopped, but no trace of the man could be found. Eleven days later a body was found in the mud at Bayonne, and it corresponded to the description given of the young man who had jumped overboard from the Chicago. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified, and it was taken to the Bayonne Morgue. That was practically the last the public heard of the matter until the publication of the death notice yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

GROSSMAN.—On Sunday, July 17, after a long illness, Franciska, daughter of the late Albert A. and Rosalind Grossman.

Funeral from her late residence, 1 West 81st St., on Wednesday, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 15, 1898, James Alfred Roosevelt, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., Tuesday morning, July 19, at 11 o'clock. It is requested no flowers be sent.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AUSELMAN, Annie, 215 E. 102d St.	5	17
ASCHLEMANN, Maria, 309 W. 43d.	81	16
APPEL, Edwin, 515 E. 15th St.	2	16
ARACELLE, Contegetta, 554 W. 51st.	25	16
ACCELTURA, Ida, 219 E. 28th St.	3	17
ACHRIED, John, 438 W. 40th St.	25	15
BENSON, W. F., 410 Pearl St.	24	16
BRADY, Fannie, 406 E. 11th St.	21	18
BURR, Jeanette, 108 Leroy St.	34	18
BIEBER, Louis, 60 Catharine St.	52	18
BUNOMOVITZ, Becky, 336 Cherry St.	1	18
BERGER, H. J., 517 W. 111th St.	1	18
BRADLEY, Edward, 515 W. 131st St.	1	18
COSTELLO, Thomas, 539 W. 29th St.	28	18
CARNEY, Rosanna, 82 Lawrence St.	2	15
COHN, Isidor, Riverside Hospital.	1	15
CORNELY, Emma, 411 5th St.	62	16
CRONIN, William, 66 3d Av.	50	18
CURRY, Peter, 583 10th Av.	48	17
CHARMIESKI, Yetta, 2,073 2d Av.	73	17
CORTA, Giuseppe, 17 Baxter St.	1	18
CONLAY, Mary, 211 E. 104th St.	2	18
DE ARENA, Joseph, 433 E. 111th St.	75	18
DAY, George S., Filmore St. and Morris Av.	25	16
DOWLING, James, Almshouse.	55	15
EUCHENHOFER, Mary, 627 E. 11th.	77	16
FRANK, Frederick, 431 E. 59th St.	1	18
FOREBELLAR, Garrett, 305 E. 23d.	3	18
FELDMAN, Ester, 127 Goerck St.	3	16
FARRELL, Ellen, Hart's Island.	57	16
FRIEDMAN, Katie, 23 West St.	26	17
GRAUL, Bernhardt, 212 E. 3d St.	1	17
GROSSMAN, F., Hotel Beresford.	48	17
GLASEL, Rudolph, 406 4th Av.	13	16
GREENBURG, Charles, 507 W. 56th.	3	17
GRECO, Rosie, 288 Elizabeth St.	44	15
GERCKE, Louise, 355 E. 5th St.	4	18
HULEM, Hyman D., 52 Allen St.	29	16
HOGAN, Nellie, 70 E. 121st St.	17	17
HOPKINS, Claretta, 110 Macdougal.	23	16
HEUSER, J., Jr., 2,032 Bathgate Av.	1	16
HELLMANN, Joseph, 341 E. 5th St.	28	17
INCKLOS, Ludwig, 671 E. 158th St.	1	15
KAPLAN, Lena, 296 E. Broadway.	28	18
KESSLER, Herman, 82 Cannon St.	41	15
KARNS, Katharine, 71 W. 44th St.	29	17
LEAVY, William, 545 E. 16th St.	29	18
LIATTA, Calogero, 214 Elizabeth St.	2	18
McCUTCHEN, Margaret, 1 W. 68th.	57	16
McGUINESS, D. E., 329 E. 28th St.	1	16
McQUINLAN, Catharine, 442 W. 19th	58	16
McARDLE, Patrick, 400 E. 31st St.	1	16
McKENNA, Terence, Almshouse.	74	15
McCARTHY, Annie, 167 Hester St.	22	12
MIKAS, Frank, 328 E. 71st St.	2	17
MITTLEMANN, Ignatz, 87 Sheriff St.	51	17
MOORE, Edward, 230 E. 95th St.	37	15
MURPHY, Patrick J., 272 Spring St.	2	18
MORRISSEY, John F., 53 Jackson St.	23	18
NETZER, Jacob, 122 Ridge St.	5	17
NAUGHTON, Mary A., 223 6th St.	36	18
NEUFIELD, Max, 211 Madison St.	70	17
OFFINGER, John C., 231 E. 105th St.	21	15
POLIKER, Moses, 165 Ludlow St.	35	16
PHELPS, John B., Hotel Martin.	58	16
PLUMEYER, Else, 426 3d Av.	7	16
PARSCHEN, Dora, 714 Greenwich St.	50	18
RIPPERGER, Crescentia, 119 Pitt St.	42	16
RUDOLPH, Mahl, 617 W. 46th St.	1	17
REINHARDT, E., Riverside Hospital.	1	15
ROSA, Cano, 660 W. 48th St.	7	16
RENSCH, Rudolph, 274 Bowery.	48	18
ROTHSCHILD, Simon, 127 E. 61st St.	56	18
SULLIVAN, Gerald, 331 E. 117th St.	1	16
SHERRY, Patrick J., 354 E. 17th St.	21	16
SMITH, Delia, 74 Division St.	28	16
STILES, Mary G., 422 W. 16th St.	1	16
SILVERSTEIN, Philip, 102 Suffolk St.	1	18
SCHAEFFER, D., Lebanon Hospital.	39	15
STAGER, Annie, 344 E. 33d St.	17	18
SMITH, Mabel, 353 W. 44th St.	35	15
STEINSLAWSKY, A., 17 Rivington.	28	15
SHEEHAN, Mary, 137 Lawrence St.	53	16
THOMPSON, Mary, 260 W. 54th St.	64	18
TROLLER, Olga, 2,215 8th Av.	3	16
TIMBROOK, John, 17 Lewis St.	54	16
THRAWL, Margaret, Bellevue Hosp.	58	14
VOPELAK, Frank, 350 E. 78th St.	1	16
VALENTINE, Mary E., Bellevue Hos.	44	16
WALSH, Thomas, 26 Jefferson St.	28	18
WALKER, Margaret, 5 Lewis St.	37	15

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BECOLD, Mary, 15th St., C. I.	1	17
BOSTON, Rosanna, 521 5th Av.	58	16
BRENNAN, C., 91st St. and 3d Av.	68	15
BEROOZIAN, Setrog, L. I. C. Hosp.	22	18
BURNS, Ann, 1,585 Gates Av.	39	18
COX, Mary, 928 Dean St.	1	10
CAREY, Nancy, 55th St. and S. H. Bay Road	55	16
CARNEY, Charles, St. Cath. Hosp.	50	16
CUNNINGHAM, John, 771 Park Av.	30	16
CLAYTON, James, L. I. State Hosp.	37	16
COHN, William, Brooklyn Hosp.	42	17
CONNELLY, Gilbert, 23 Carroll St.	72	17
DE LESIO, Francisco, 485 Carroll St.	3	17
DOMBROWSK, Bernard, 212 21st St.	2	17
ESTOLE, Anne, 85 N. 6th St.	1	16
EHLEN, Matilda, 281 Marion St.	32	17
EDGWOOD, George, 626 Warren St.	44	16
FRIOLO, Concetta, 57 Sackett St.	3	17
GELGARD, Henry, 96 N. 3d St.	2	17
GREEN, John, K. C. Almshouse.	1	16
GUNTHER, Barbara, Dahlgren Place and 95th St.	84	16
GEBHARD, Joseph, 202 Stagg St.	1	15
GILLON, Rose, St. Peter's Hosp.	27	17
HUFF, John, 324 18th St.	1	17
HOLLENBECK, Geo., 1,352 Broadway.	21	17
KRUPP, Anna, 278 Powers St.	1	17
KELLER, Sarah, 923 De Kalb Av.	32	17
LAWSON, Loretta, 96 Grant St.	1	16
METZGER, George, 323 18th St.	1	17
MURRAY, Joseph, 249 Smith St.	48	16
MURRAY, Ann, Home for Aged.	67	17
MONROE, John, 92 Adams St.	42	16
MEYER, Florence, 135 Garfield Place.	6	18
MILLER, Mabel, 249 10th St.	3	16
MOONEY, Lizzie, 42 Willow Place.	24	17
McGILL, Delia, 147 W. 9th St.	42	18
OLSEN, Frank, 197 Hoyt St.	1	18
PENDER, Lizzie, 104 Atlantic Av.	2	17
PRETSCH, William, K. C. Hosp.	14	17
ROHDE, Ida, 80 Suydam St.	1	18
RYAN, Rody, 339 Bedford Av.	73	17
RAMBY, James, 201 Bush St.	27	18
SMITH, Mary, 786 4th Av.	1	16
SIEMANN, Helena, 264 8th St.	57	16
SCHMITZ, Sophie, 249 Himrod St.	3	16
SAUNDERS, James, 232 Putnam Av.	58	17
TRINKLE, Wilhelm, 298 Maujer St.	1	17
WALL, Francis, 840 Pacific St.	1	18
WANZER, Sarah, 731 Macon St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Haven & Stout
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
DEAL IN NEW 3%
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1056
144	334	549	702	962	1065
177	364	551	756	980	1071
186	371	566	761	991	1117
188	435	639	810	1009	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

(OF CHICAGO.)

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 18, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Holmes & Co.
Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances. Buy and sell for cash, or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.
ALL ISSUES OF U. S. GOV. BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CARD DESCRIBING GOV. BOND ISSUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.
Frederic B. Cochran & Co.,
20 and 22 Broad Street.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Yesterday's stock market was almost wholly professional. At the outstart it was hammered vigorously by all the room traders. Most of that contingent were already largely short, and they had more than sentimental reasons back of their jamming processes. A great rush of depressing news deluged the Street in the early hours, and every development of encouraging consequence was sneered aside.

Yet at the end of the day net changes did not make any such showing as at the start seemed probable. Of stocks that changed as much as one point or more, six showed declines, against seven advances. This was no such record as demoralizing room traders had counted upon.

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Even the coal stocks refused to break further, though all day long under professional pressure. Delaware and Hudson went up over a point, while Jersey Central and the Readings also rose somewhat. Lackawanna fell five points, to 153. This, though, can hardly represent any reflection of those factors which recently have been so sensationally hippodromed through Wall Street touching anthracite trade affairs, for during all this somewhat hysterical outburst Lackawanna has not been quoted once, the last transaction in that stock being on July 7. Anthracite affairs continue unimproved so far as public developments are concerned, but under the surface certain affairs of consequence are progressing, which, if successfully accomplished, will bring about practically a revolution in the business situation of the anthracite producing and carrying properties.

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Throughout the whole list there is now a substantial short interest, and in some quarters the shortage is unwieldy.

One fact made plainer than anything else during the recent onslaught upon market values has been the utter refusal of owners of stocks to submit to scares. There has been virtually no liquidation whatever of long holdings.

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The abundance and the cheapness of money continue more consequential than any other factors in the financial situation—made more effectual by the fact that practically every business interest in the country is agreeing that improvement is either already accomplished or clearly within sight.

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Government bonds closed unchanged, except for the 5s, coupon, and old 4s, registered. The former was bid ¼ higher and the latter ¼ lower. There was a sale of $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. R. T.	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Ch. Gt. West. pf. A.	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Consol Gas	1	N. J. Central	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	Reading	⅜
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Ed. E. I. of B'klyn	16	U. S. Rubber	½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1	West. Chi. Street	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Canada Southern	½	Laclede Gas	⅝
Chi. & East Ill.	1	Manhattan Cons	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Met. St. Railway	3½
Del., L. & Western	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. 25-year deb.	2	Pitts. & West. 5s	2
C., C., C. & Ind. con. 7s	2½	U. Pac. c. tr. 4½s	3⅝
Flint & P. Mar. 6s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r	1⅛
Mich. Cent. 7s	1¾		

Bond Declined.

Houston & Texas 4s	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,333,430; balance, $5,177,843; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $475,303.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 121, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 101¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅞, Louisville and Nashville at 54¼, Erie at 13⅝, Erie first preferred at 35⅛, and Pennsylvania at 60. British consols were steady at 111 7-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 15c and exchange on London was 25f 22c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 35,160,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 720,000 marks, other securities decreased 54,180,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 65,180,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.70 and in Rome at 107.45.

GOLD MUST COME HERE.

Here are some new views from The London Statist:

"But it may be asked, are there good grounds for expecting a drain of gold to the States in the Autumn in view of the present ease of the New York money market, where the excess reserve is now as much as £12,000,000, and where the total reserve is about £50,000,000? Our reasons for expecting a considerable amount of gold to be taken are these: The American crops are likely to be large, and although prices will be appreciably lower than they were last year, they may still be above the average.

"At the same time, there is this year less prospect of the United States taking the large amount of securities it did in the Autumn of 1897. The amount of American securities in Europe has during the past twelve months been greatly reduced, and with the country prosperous, and with the prospect that the American Treasury will have a large cash balance, danger of a revival of currency distrust has almost disappeared. Holders who have retained their securities throughout the recent period of anxiety are unlikely to sell, unless, of course, prices are pushed up to such figures as to be unusually tempting. Possibly the States may increase their purchases of foreign goods to some extent, but there are as yet no indications that the economies practiced for the past twelve months have yet ceased.

"We hope and expect that their purchases will somewhat expand, but it is unlikely that we shall sell sufficient goods to pay for the large imports of wheat and cotton. Hence, if we are unable to pay for American produce in securities or in goods it will be essential to send gold, unless the United States chooses to leave its balance in London. There are, however, this year particular reasons why it may take the gold. In the first place, the Government is raising a loan of £40,000,000, and may possibly raise a further loan. Much of the money to meet the calls on this loan will come from the interior, but much will also come from New York, and it is probable interior investors who meet their calls from private hoards may replenish their stock of cash when they sell their new crops by drawing upon New York. Consequently, so far as can at present be seen, the indications point to the United States this year preferring to take gold rather than to accept payment in securities or in goods."

GOOD COPPER PROSPECTS.

Copper production in the United States for the first half of the year 1898 was, according to figures just collated by Mr. John Stanton, the recognized statistician of the American copper interests, 120,486 gross tons, against 108,651 gross tons for the corresponding six months of last year, representing an increased production this year of 11,835 tons. The exports of copper from the United States for the same periods were: For 1897, 64,466 gross tons, and for 1898, 68,284 gross tons, an increase of 3,818 tons in the half year just ended.

Mr. Stanton returned to New York a few days ago from a trip through the Michigan copper mining localities. Speaking of the general business outlook in that section and of the copper situation, he said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"In the section of the Northwest through which I passed there was every evidence of active business and prosperity. I don't think I have ever before seen so great activity in Michigan as there is to-day. Everything in that State appears to be flourishing. The same may be said of Illinois.

"The figures above given show a material increase of consumption in copper over 1897, and this promises to assume still larger proportions should the war soon terminate. In that event there would be a very lively Fall trade. Stocks have not increased. The effect of actual war on consumption of copper is disastrous, and there has been felt, despite the amount used in the preparations for war, a general decrease. The falling off in other directions is not counterbalanced by what may be termed the war demand. Copper interests are expecting a large increase in domestic consumption when the war closes and the ordinary channels of business fully reopen."

STRENGTH IN BONDS.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co. write:

"A prominent feature noted at the Stock Exchange is an unusually active market for railway bonds and a phenomenal advance in some issues. Brokers also report a better demand at the counter. No doubt a part of this demand is speculative in character, but it is equally true that a large amount of money is now seeking investment. The new war loan has been many times over-subscribed and will absorb only a small part of the funds that have been held in anticipation of it. Moreover investors are evidently expecting an era of general prosperity to follow the close of the war, during which well selected railway securities are likely to be profitable holdings."

NATIONAL SUPERIORITY.

Following are views presented to clients by Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co.:

"Facts relating to peaceful domestic affairs are generally most impressive. Reference may hardly be made too frequently to the extraordinary favorable state of the foreign trade of the United States. The Government official figures, just made public, show that in June we accumulated an excess of merchandise exports over imports of $43,500,000, against an excess of imports in June last year of a little less than $12,000,000. Allowing for the movements of silver and gold, the month rolled up a credit balance of nearly $47,000,000, against a debit balance last year of a little less than $1,000,000. Such a favorable record, in spite of the decrease from May in the value of exports of grain, cotton, and provisions, may only be characterized as remarkable. The fiscal year closed on June 30 with a net credit balance of $559,500,000, against $295,000,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Turning to the country's bank clearances we find in this naturally dull season an increase in transactions for the week of 17.1 per cent. over last year and of 7.2 per cent. over 1892. Railway earnings for the first week of July show many decreases, but there is no falling off to a disturbing extent. The Government July crop report, while reducing earlier estimates, foreshadow an unprecedented crop of wheat and a yield of corn up to 2,000,000,000 bushels. There is significant steadiness to the prices of cereals in the face of these brilliant agricultural prospects, and Bradstreet's reports that the week's exports of grain were in excess of corresponding periods in previous years. Trade returns are generally favorable, and the anthracite coal industry is about the only industry which presents distressing phases. Here it may be said that the very demoralization existing bids fair to lead to decisive corrective action by the highest authorities in the management of the coal-carrying roads."

WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago summarize conspicuous features of the situation as follows:

"An end of the war will free commercial interests from the restraint under which they have been compelled to labor and bring about greater activity in general business. The bank clearings of the country in the first six months of the year were nearly 33 per cent. larger than in the first half of 1897, and in the first two weeks of July have been about 19 per cent. larger than in the same period last year. Railroad earnings show a slight decrease—smaller than many anticipated, having in mind the exceedingly heavy gains which began to be recorded in July, 1897. But it must be remembered that the "granger" roads to which particular attention is naturally directed brought an enormous amount of grain in May into Chicago and into other primary markets as a result of the Leiter corner.

"The rush then causes curtailment at this time. The present outlook is for a crop of about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,700,000,000 of corn. The movement of these immense crops will make another year of prosperity for the railroads. The increased traffic in the last fiscal year necessitated a heavy increase in expenditures and a policy of improvement was quite generally adopted by the railroads. In this manner the ratio of operating expenses was increased.

"In the fiscal term just beginning operating expenses may be materially reduced, and on the same gross income a much larger showing in net earnings be made. The Nebraska maximum rate case, moreover, has established a principle that protects railroads from the harassments of Western Legislatures. There can be no doubt that the railroad situation is decidedly encouraging."

WESTINGHOUSE PROSPERITY.

Humphries Miller of Pittsburg writes:

"The most important event of the week by all odds was the action of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in unanimously approving the proposition of the Directors for increasing the capital of the company. The old capital was $5,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. The new capital will be $11,000,000, divided into 220,000 shares. Of the increased capital, $5,000,000, representing accumulated undivided profits, will be distributed to holders of the old stock as a stock dividend. This will give one additional share for every old share now held. The remaining $1,000,000 of new stock authorized will remain in the Treasury to be disposed of at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The dividend is payable on and after Aug. 15 to stockholders of record July 30, so that purchases of the old stock at any time between now and July 30 will carry the 100 per cent. stock dividend.

"A great deal of figuring is being done on the probable market price of the stock after the distribution of the dividend. Throughout the entire week the total offerings of the stock have consisted of 40 shares, which were held at 270. There have been nominal bids of 260 for 50-share lots and 260@265 for odd lots. Some traders are figuring upon these prices being cut in two by the doubling of the capital. We are inclined to believe that the new shares will sell relatively higher than the old ones. Of course everything will depend upon the new rate of dividend which will be paid. The first dividend on the new capitalization will be due in October, when a cue will be given on this point. During the past three years the net earnings of the company have averaged more than 20 per cent. on $10,000,000. The good year enjoyed by the railroads will render them all the more able to comply with the law requiring the equipment of rolling stock with safety apparatus. The capacity of the Westinghouse works is equal to all the demands which may be made upon it, and with a continuation of the present prosperity the net earnings of the Brake Company should be the largest in its history."

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in July were made public last evening. They showed a decrease of $46,935, making a falling off of $82,378 since July 1. The figures for the week were $550,687, against $597,022 in 1897, $556,058 in 1896, and $503,077 in 1895.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $16,280 in Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York's net earnings for June, making an increase of $113,493 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of 4,654 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and decrease of 11,818 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Notification by Santa Fé Railroad to all its connections that no car belonging to the company will be permitted to leave its tracks, as all equipment will be required in moving the expected big crop.

Proposition to reduce General Electric's capitalization 40 per cent. likely to be adopted by a large vote at stockholders' meeting on Aug. 10.

Statement that plan of reorganization for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf is expected to be ready by Aug. 1.

Board of Managers of Joint Traffic Association asked by standard railroad lines to abolish all differential fares, owing to the demoralization in the Eastern passenger rate situation.

Declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend for the half year on New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio common stock by the English company, which took over the property at the time of the Erie reorganization.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the $3,844,000 Rock Island stock dividend issue, making total amount listed $50,000,000; also $750,000 additional Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf 1st 5s.

Action on Rio Grande Western common stock dividend on Aug. 1, or as soon as year's figures can be completed.

Dissolution of the Central Transportation Company of Philadelphia by vote of stockholders.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,527
Chicago Great Western	12,847
Iowa Central	1,099
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	12,497
Lake Erie & Western	1,413
Rio Grande Western	9,100
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2,115
Toledo & Ohio Central	19,903
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,466

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The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$3,685
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	929

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79⅝	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	9
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	105½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	80
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	30¾	31
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	55	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	33
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	93	96
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s (in. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	38	43
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Syracuse Gas stock	18	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
Western Gas, ex div.	94½	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	35	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	[illegible]	50¼
Glucose pf.	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	[illegible]	83
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅜
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 400 Enterprise at .35, 1,000 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 600 Mollie Gibson at .19@.20, 200 Sierra Nevada at .45, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002⅝@.002⅞@.002⅝@.002½, 500 Lillie at .90, 17,000 Sentinel at .009 buyer 15@.008⅝@.008⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	2.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.11	Occidental	.45
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Cons	.10	Potosi	.05
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.12	Savage	.08
Crown Point	.08	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Small Hopes	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Union Cons	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.18
Deadwood Terra	.38	Alamo	.02
Eureka Cons	.08	Crip. Cr. Cons	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & C. Cr.	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Golden Fleece	.18
Hale & Norcross	.45	Isabella	.20
Homestake	47.00	Mollie Gibson	.19
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.04
Iron Silver	.72	Pharmacist	.04
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Portland	1.00
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con	.10	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.04
Mexican	.08		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con	.12
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mount	.07½	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.88
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Ansconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.75	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08⅝	Portland	1.10
Cannon Ball	.003⅝	Sentinel	.008⅝
Copper Rock	.002½	Union	.13
Elkton	.89	Work M. & M. Co.	.08

Electric Light Deal in Brooklyn.

The terms of an agreement by which the stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn is to be purchased by the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, if the votes of two-thirds of the Edison stockholders ratify it, became public yesterday. The transaction was concluded by George Foster Peabody of Spencer, Trask & Co., and it provides that the Edison stockholders shall receive the right to subscribe for 25 per cent. additional stock at par. The increased holdings are then to be bought at par by the absorbing company, payment being made in ninety-nine year 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, secured by all the Edison stock held in trust, a junior lien on all the property of the Kings County Company and a cash guarantee fund of $1,000,000.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. Bowery Bank.
105 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
12 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Guar.
15 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. John Pettit Realty Co., Pref.
100 shs. Lima Northern R'way Co.
115 shs. Houston, East. and West. Texas R. R. Co.
16 67-100 shs. Alabama Midland R. R. Co.
21 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
15 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Zanesville Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, Coup.
$2,990.20 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
$15,000 Mount Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1940.
8 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. (Hartford.)
15 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
20 shs. Phenix National Bank, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
28 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Excelsior Steamboat Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., (Hypd.)
$5,500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
$384 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bd. Scrip, dated October, 1882, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange, $24 assessments due, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. 2d mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1990.
10 shares Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement, to terminate the said limited partnership.
Dated June 16, 1898.
(Signed.) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed.) SAM HELLER.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1 217 225 278 280 288 293 297 302 337 371 374 382 400 412 417 420 571 612 616 618 619 621 721 724 725 728 729 734 735 736 737 740 747 752 988 1074 1106 1149 1150 1307 1468 1641 2104 2105 2106 2205 2208 2209 2210 2211 2213 2233 2234 2255 2268 2289 2366 2416 2544 2815 2953 3069 3070 3088 3274 3306 3400 3695 3727 3758 3763 3772 3789 3829 3845 3917 3919 3929 3933 4004 4005 4021 4022 4046 4076 4092 4118 4120 4122 4146 4167 4169 4170 4174 4186 4189 4190 4193 4195 4198 4200 4218 4231 4235 4243 4246 4311 4322 4328 4391 4403 4404 4405 4407 4431 4461 4463 4467 4482 4494 4497 4504 4505 4506 4530 4531 4540 4545 4546 4562 4571 4591 4613 4657 4662 4664 4668 4701 4707 4754 4783 4784 4831 4850 4868 4916 4933 4937 4943 4979 5103 5107 5108 5210 5239 5249 5339 5340 5343 5346 5360 5378 5390 5434 5465 5484 5490 5491 5499 5503 5513 5517 5521 5522 5523 5543 5553 5554 5555 5568 5569 5571 5574 5575 5580 5594 5654 5703 5712 5744 5823 5839 5840 5841 5860 5863 5885 5916 5934 6051 6107 6108 6115 6124 6125 6161 6181 6208 6215 6223 6224 6228 6239 6244 6248 6255 6265 6314 6321 6330 6368 6377 6378 6379 6380 6472 6475 6570 6604 6655 6661 6725 6806 6815 6816 [illegible]

7649 7650 7654 7686 7704 7758 7762 7768 7825 7924 7951 7994 7996 7997 7998 8040 8048 8067 8074 8105 8106 8121 8147 8178 8179 8182 8183 8192 8201 8202 8234 8240 8278 8310 8315 8316 8325 8349 8362 8363 8365 8393 8395 8409 8414 8415 8422 8423 8425 8444 8460 8465 8467 8480 8484 8636 8655 8686 8723 8807 8827 8840 8927 8932 8936 8938 8958 8961 8962 8964 8965 8966 8993 8998 9038 9058 9077 9080 9085 9090 9095 9117 9185 9209 9273 9287 9306 9308 9309 9310 9347 9478 9515 9528 9529 9579 9593 9596 9600 9608 9661 9674 9902 9907 9924 9925 9960 9962 9990 10002 10025 10027 10045 10056 10091 10135 10172 10175 10237 10253 10413 10414 10524 10563 10585 10587 10592 10594 10603 10686 10694 10739 10753 10771 10777 10782 10822 10823 10829 10836 10908 10994 10998 11026 11028 11029 11046 11048 11063 11115 11122 11123 11138 11149 11157 11171 11211 11212 11214 11226 11249 11251 11253 11258 11262 11287 11289 11313 11330 11332 11334 11360 11437 11548 11553 11556 11591 11604 11606 11614 11696 11698 11771 11773 11780 11787 11790 11824 11827 11844 11847 11891 11899 11911 11980 11986 12025 12044 12111 12117 12185 12187 12197 12212 12306 12310 12329 12427 12446 12474 12477 12487 12488 12493 12501 12507 12511 12512 12513 12514 [illegible]

13885 13898 13925 13934 13935 13950 13958 13990 14006 14028 14035 14036 14045 14081 14091 14125 14159 14167 14168 14173 14174 14175 14192 14194 14196 14197 14243 14311 14334 14337 14342 14360 14376 14382 14427 14447 14477 14481 14491 14495 14521 14526 14577 14580 14634 14681 14685 14697 14705 14725 14815 14816 14825 14834 14838 14841 14842 14845 14852 14856 14857 14862 14865 14879 14882 14891 14908 14926 14953 14955 15011 15017 15048 15092 15192 15215 15223 15226 15237 15255 15403 15426 15427 15528 15551 15560 15565 15569 15576 15591 15595 15605 15618 15620 15621 15624 15625 15629 15635 15638 15641 15702 15717 15741 15770 15776 15781 15784 15795 15820 15826 15836 15837 15848 15849 15890 15906 15920 16030 16031 16039 [illegible]

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32092 32127 32184 32259 32261 32266 32283 32288 32310 32340 32359 32360 32361 32371 32418 32614 32615 32657 32681 32721 32773 32848 32858 32866 32927 32946 32985 33021 33023 33032 33047 33068 33114 33118 33122 33124 33127 33213 33214 33215 33245 33271 33293 33296 33297 33302 33303 33304 33305 33306 33501 33571 33572 33581 33599 33621 33643 33666 33677 33714 33715 33716 33717 33732 33756 34007 34023 34028 34048 34070 34090 34091 34092 34152 34157 34160 34161 34205 34206 34244 34247 34274 34292 34293 34295 34304 34305 34310 34311 34312 34313 34314 34316 34317 34318 34320 34321 34322 34328 34329 34330 34356 34359 34382 34435 34495 34496 34513 34515 34561 34591 34595 34596 34598 34601 34626 34630 34650 34651 34696 34702 [illegible]

37677 37685 37704 37829 37830 37839 37847 37849 37851 37855 37901 37911 37914 37947 37948 37949 37950 37952 37955 37975 37988 37989 37991 37995 38370 38393 38394 38400 38495 38501 38579 38581 38582 38621 38668 38669 38701 38706 38707 38708 38709 38712 38713 38715 38716 38717 38720 38725 38746 38770 38797 38798 38954 38958 38992 39114 39116 39117 39118 39119 39120 39187 39205 39218 39258 39262 39292 39345 39446 39484 39544 39641 39671 39719 39761 39765 39793 39811 39814 39817 39933 39955 39956 39959 40011 40039 40040 40069 40074 41253 41271 41283 41330 41341 41366 41422 41471 41472 41484 41485 41524 41533 41543 41560 41591 41604 41607 41612 41615 41623 41677 41743 41815 41982 41985 41989 42021 42169 42197 42214 [illegible]

45398 45410 45415 45416 45419 45422 45423 45455 45457 45458 45567 45570 45571 45572 45604 45607 45625 45633 45687 45838 45855 46280 46286 46300 46360 46367 46368 46369 46421 46424 46426 46428 46438 46452 46459 46468 46475 46476 46478 46496 46506 46516 46539 46631 46633 46655 46656 46663 46668 46673 46704 46717 46727 46733 46806 46807 46813 46820 46822 46844 46845 46846 46994 46997 47011 47047 47081 47091 47092 47114 47127 47143 47176 47222 47223 47224 47225 47226 47227 47233 47236 47245 47254 47287 47335 47337 47341 47342 47378 47380 47389 47411 47417 47465 47479 47489 47522 47526 47544 47579 47788 47789 47816 47820 47883 47937 47952 47955 48043 48081 48082 48083 48135 48183 48256 48258 48276 48360 48426 48435 48491 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7042 7068 7070 7126 7129 7174 7196 7198 7213 7216 7239 7249 7250 7263 7264 7265 7266 7272 7274 7294 7327 7334 7393 7505 7530 7531 7604

12936 12965 13056 13070 13086 13088 13089 13097 13115 13126 13130 13159 13171 13180 13196 13202 13205 13212 13578 13583 13710 13744 13794 13795 13797 13808 13814

18319 18321 18332 18333 18357 18390 18404 18416 18431 18486 18492 18501 18546 18602 18688 18724 18738 18739 18742 18745 18780 18791 18814 18829 18885 18886 18889

31478 31479 31480 31481 31491 31516 31517 31628 31642 31650 31651 31655 31656 31664 31672 31730 31731 31784 31799 31810 31828 31830 31831 31923 32064 32074 32084

37098 37185 37296 37302 37306 37307 37313 37316 37318 37389 37391 37467 37470 37514 37536 37537 37538 37539 37540 37541 37542 37545 37546 37575 37624 37629 37664

45081 45097 45100 45115 45133 45179 45212 45214 45215 45228 45237 45253 45259 45260 45292 45295 45296 45330 45332 45333 45341 45347 45370 45387 45390 45391 45393

[illegible]

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
S. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

NEW
UNITED STATES
Government Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Cable Building, 621 Broadway,
New York, June 20th, 1898.

To the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from Thirty Millions of Dollars, divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, to Forty-five Millions of Dollars, divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

P. A. B. WIDENER,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
H. H. VREELAND,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
H. S. BEATTIE,
W. L. ELKINS,
THOMAS DOLAN,
H. A. ROBINSON,
Directors of the Corporation.

DIVIDENDS.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of August.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 18th, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 2 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1898.
84TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 17th, 1898.—TRANSPORTATION OF SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR TO SPAIN.

Sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war who surrendered to the United States forces, from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated.

Their number is estimated as 1,000 commissioned officers, and 24,000 enlisted men.

Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations, having suitable galleys accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago. Proposals to state the per capita price for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men, and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port. Subsistence to be equal to United States Army "garrison" rations, as follows:

1,000 COMPLETE RATIONS:

	Pounds, Net Weight.
MEAT.	
Pork, 1-10	75
Bacon, 2-10	150
Tinned roast beef, 7-10	700
Flour	1,125
Or hard bread	1,000
VEGETABLES.	
Dry beans	75
Or rice	50
Fresh potatoes	800
Onions	200
Coffee, roasted	80
Sugar	150
Vinegar	80
Soap	40
Salt	40
Pepper, black	2.5

Needed transportation as above specified to report to the Chief Quartermaster at Santiago between July 30th and August 10th, 1898.

Payment will be made when evidence that the prisoners have been delivered is presented to this office. Proposals should be addressed to Col. Frank J. Hecker, care Depot Quartermaster, United States Army Building, New York City, and will be opened at eleven o'clock A. M., July 20th, 1898.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster General, United States Army.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 18, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	41	Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
73¾	75	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	......
132	[illegible]	30	American Express	132½	132½	132½	132½	......
[illegible]	13¼	425	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	35	34	34	......
[illegible]	132⅛	15,822	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	132⅞	131½	132¼	+⅛
[illegible]	114	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	......
[illegible]	94½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	......
[illegible]	118½	3,090	American Tobacco	117½	118¼	117¼	118¼	−⅜
[illegible]	40½	1,220	Am. Steel & Wire	40½	40½	40½	40½	−⅛
[illegible]	90½	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	−⅜
[illegible]	13⅞	200	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	34⅛	6,673	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅛	34¼	34	34⅛	......
13⅝	13¾	723	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
3	3⅛	200	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	−⅛
54⅝	54¾	11,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54	55⅛	53½	54⅝	+⅝
52½	53	230	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	+½
14½	15	655	Central Pacific	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+⅜
22¼	22⅜	450	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	......
105¼	105⅜	7,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅛	105⅜	104⅞	105¼	......
54	54½	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	54½	54½	54½	54½	−1
14	14⅛	1,960	Chicago Great West.	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	......
82¾	84	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	83½	83½	83½	83½	+½
9½	10	47	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
29½	31	6	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29	29	29	29	......
98⅛	98¼	42,384	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98¼	98⅜	98	98¼	......
126¾	127½	2,150	Chi. & Northw.	126¾	127½	126	127½	+1
172½	175	42	Chi. & Northw. pf.	172	172	172	172	......
95½	95⅝	2,696	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95¼	95⅝	95	95⅝	......
7½	8¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
41⅛	41½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+⅛
14⅛	14½	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
20	20½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20	20	......
195½	196½	190	Consolidated Gas	196	196	196	196	+1
37¾	38¼	400	Consolidated Ice	37¾	37¾	37½	37¾	+¼
104½	105	817	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	104½	104¾	+1¼
153	155½	204	Del., Lack. & West.	153	158	153	153	−5
48½	50	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	−½
180	185	200	E. E. I. of N. Y., ex d.	183½	184	183½	184	+1½
..	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+16
13¼	13½	110	Erie	13	13	13	13	−¼
34⅛	34⅝	1,411	Erie 1st pf.	34	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	−⅝
..	..	176	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24	24	24	24	−1¾
38¼	38½	200	General Electric	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	−⅛
125	127	150	Great Northern pf.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	−¾
21½	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	21	21	21	21	−1½
108⅝	109	874	Illinois Central	108½	108¾	108½	108⅝	−⅛
9¼	9½	100	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
50	50½	1,580	Laclede Gas	50¼	50½	50	50	−½
47	52	36	Long Island	49	49	49	49	......
52⅜	52½	1,870	Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+⅛
104½	104⅞	7,525	Manhattan Con.	105¼	105¼	104½	104¾	−⅜
149	149½	11,580	Metropolitan St. Ry.	151	151¼	149½	149½	−3½
72	78	25	Minnesota Iron	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	......
34¼	34⅜	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	35	34	35	+1
34½	34¾	2,180	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34⅜	34⅝	−⅛
33⅞	34	188	National Lead Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
107½	108	64	National Lead Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	......
13	14¼	100	National Linseed Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
88⅝	89¼	1,760	New Jersey Central	88½	89¼	88½	89	+⅜
45	46½	500	New York Air Brake	46	46½	46	46½	+1
118	118¼	8,758	New York Central	117¼	118	116¾	118	+⅞
6⅜	6⅝	25	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	......
28½	28⅝	1,050	Northern Pacific	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	......
69⅛	69¼	1,922	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	69¼	+⅛
14½	15	100	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
28¼	29	600	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28	28½	−⅛
116¼	117	162	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+⅛
98	98⅛	3,400	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98⅛	97⅝	98	+⅛
42½	43½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43½	43½	−⅛
208	209½	700	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209	209	207	208	−1
16⅛	16¼	4,050	Reading	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛	+⅛
39½	39⅝	12,570	Reading 1st pf.	38⅞	39⅝	38⅞	39½	+⅝
19⅝	20	1,000	Reading 2d pf.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
28¼	28½	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28¼	−⅛
10¾	11¼	220	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	−⅜
81½	82	500	St. Paul & Omaha	81½	82	81½	82	+⅝
19¾	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	......
8⅜	8½	1,034	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	......
30⅝	30¾	426	Southern Railway pf.	30½	30¾	30½	30½	......
5½	6	120	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	......
24½	25	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24¾	24½	24½	−⅛
12⅛	12⅜	500	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
23⅞	24	520	Union Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
59⅞	60	2,680	Union Pacific pf.	60⅛	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	−⅛
6⅞	7	1,300	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
7⅛	7⅜	450	United States Leather	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
66⅜	66½	720	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	......
29	29⅛	2,520	United States Rubber	29	29½	28½	29	+½
88	89	867	U. S. Rubber pf.	89¼	89½	88¾	89	−½
91¼	93	300	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+⅝
91⅝	92¼	1,553	Western Union Tel.	92	92	91½	91⅝	−⅜
1	1¼	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1	1¼	1	1¼	......
8	8¾	480	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	8	8¾	8	8¾	−¼
Sales....		150,889						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1,000 .... 99¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 94
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 70
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000 .... 70½
14,000 .... 70⅛
94,000 70
2,000 .... 70⅛
1,000 70
1,000 .... 70⅛
1,000 .... 70⅛
6,000 .... 70⅛
Gen 4s
8,000 .... 94⅛
16,000 .... 94⅛
8,000 .... 94⅛
10,000 .... 94⅛
25,000 .... 94¼
1,000 .... 94¼
B & O con 5s, 1988
20,000 .... 112¾
10,000 113
15,000s20F 113
Registered
20,000 .... 112½
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs
1,000 .... 112¾
B & O 5s, 1885-1925
2,000 .... 113½
Eng certfs, reg
2,000 .... 106¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 .... 103½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 .... 114½
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000 .... 106¾
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
500 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 84
26,000 .... 84½
14,000 84
Ches & Ohio con 5s
12,000 .... 114⅞
4,000 .... 114⅞
6,000 .... 114⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000s20F 112
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000 .... 99¾
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
5,000 108
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
1,000 105
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
4,000 .... 116¼
Terminal 5s
1,000 113
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000 110
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
29,000 .... 105½
C, C, C & Ind cons
2,000 134
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 .... 91¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 .... 94¼
7,000 94
3,000 .... 94¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 .... 92¼
5,000 92
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 110
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 .... 91½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
15,000 73
4,000 .... 72¾
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 116
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000 .... 74¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 .... 95½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 .... 104¼
Ga & Alabama 1st 5s
7,000 88
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
1,000 81
Ill Central 4s, 1953
1,000 .... 101¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s
4,000 .... 101¾
7,000 102
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 73
L S & Mich So 3½s
4,000 .... 104½
Louis & Nash, Mobile & Montgomery 4½s
10,000 .... 109½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
1,000 122
Unified gold 4s
2,000 .... 88½
10,000 88
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
1,000 .... 100¾
5,000s20F 100⅞
Manhattan Ry con 4s
12,000 .... 95½
1,000 .... 95⅝
1,000 .... 95½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 76
Mich Cent cons 7s
1,000 .... 113¾
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 .... 106⅞
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 .... 89⅞
Mo, K & T 2d
30,000 .... 65½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000 .... 76½
5,000 .... 76¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
15,000 80
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000 .... 103⅝
5,000 .... 103¼
2,000 .... 103½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 .... 120¼
3,000 .... 120¾
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 .... 99¾
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 140
Nash, C & St L 5s
1,000 .... 102¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000 .... 94⅞
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000 .... 81¾
2,000 .... 81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 .... 63⅝
2,000 .... 63½
500 .... 63⅝
10,000 .... 63½
4,000 .... 63⅝
20,000 .... 63⅝
1,000 .... 63⅝
2,000 .... 63⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 .... 98⅛
5,000 .... 98¼
3,000 98
4,000 .... 98¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 127
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000 .... 104¼
2,000 .... 104½
Oregon S L inc A 5s
10,000 75
Inc B & col trust
18,000 53
Pitts & West 5s
3,000 80
Reading Co gen 4s
54,000 .... 81½
5,000 .... 81⅞
3,000 .... 81½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 89
Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000 128
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 98
3,000 .... 97½
2,000 .... 97⅝
5,000 98
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 118
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
2,000 .... 99½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 94
So Pac of Cal 1st
10,000 109
So Pac of N M 1st
9,000 108
So Pac of Ariz 1st
4,000 .... 106½
9,000 .... 106⅝
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 .... 66½
5,000 .... 66⅝
5,000 .... 66⅞
4,000 .... 66½
1,000 .... 66⅝
10,000 66
35,000 .... 65⅞
1,000 66
1,000 .... 66¼
1,000 .... 66½
21,000 .... 66½
2,000 .... 66⅜
5,000 .... 66½
1,000 .... 66⅝
5,000 .... 66½
4,000 .... 66⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 94
5,000 .... 93¾
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 70
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 .... 105½
1,000 .... 105¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
18,000 .... 43¼
51,000 43
19,000 .... 42¾
6,000 .... 42⅞
10,000 .... 42¾
10,000 43
25,000 .... 43⅛
5,000 .... 43¼
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 .... 91¼
5,000 91
4,000 .... 91½
1,000 .... 91¼
5,000 91
Union Pacific 4s
22,000 .... 96⅜
2,500 .... 96⅜
1,000 .... 96⅜
67,000 .... 96⅞
5,000 .... 96⅜
12,000 .... 96⅞
60,000 .... 96⅜
66,000 .... 96⅞
500 97
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
20,000 55
1,000 .... 56½
3,000 .... 55¼
20,000 57
15,000 .... 57½
5,000 58
5,000 .... 58½
12,000 59
5,000 .... 59½
5,000 59
7,000 .... 59¼
18,000 .... 59½
9,000 59
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 .... 69½
96,000 69
20,000 .... 68⅞
15,000 69
10,000 .... 69¼
12,000 .... 69¼
80,000 .... 69⅜
60,000 .... 69½
20,000 .... 69⅜
30,000 70
10,000 .... 70⅛
15,000 70
5,000 .... 70⅛
85,000 .... 70¼
25,000 .... 70½
1,000 71
10,000 .... 70⅞
10,000 .... 70¾
10,000 .... 70½
14,000 .... 70⅝
5,000 .... 70⅝
1,000 .... 70½
12,000 .... 70⅝
10,000b3 .... 70⅝
West Shore gtd 4s, reg
3,000 108
W N Y & P gen
2,000 .... 54½
West Union col trust 5s
15,000 110
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 .... 44½
5,000 44
15,000 .... 44½
Total sales $2,130,900

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., [illegible]	[illegible]	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	123	124
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21½
Am. Dist. Tel.	26	30
Am. Malting Co.	23	28
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	75	77
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	125
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	120	123
Brunswick City	10	12
Buff., R. & P.	28	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	68
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80
Canadian Pacific	86	88½
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	25½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	151	152
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal	4	5
Col. H. V. & T.	5⅝	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	22	24
Com. Cable	170	190
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	89	90½
Den. & R. G.	11½	12½
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	17½

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..
Detroit Gas	50	61
Dul. S. S. & A.	3½	..
D. S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Eastern Elevator	..	60
Eighth Avenue	325	350
Erie 2d pf.	16½	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100
Ill. Steel Co.	57½	58½
Iowa Central pf.	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	16½	17
Kanawha & Mich.	5⅝	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
Kingston & Pem.	4½	5¾
Laclede Gas pf.	91	92
L. E. & W.	14	15
L. E. & W. pf.	70	71
Lake Shore	188	193
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4½	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼
Michigan Central	104	105½
Minn. & St. L.	28	29½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	—
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio	25	27
Morris & Essex	171	173
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25
New Cent. C.	35	43
N. Y. & N. H.	187	189
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	37
Norfolk So.	60	68
Nor. & West.	14	15
Nor. & West. pf.	50	51¼
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Oregon S. L.	28	30
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Pacific Coast	24	28
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	60
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	88
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	181	..
R., W. & O.	122	..
Rio Grande W.	20½	23½
Rio G. W. pf.	66	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20½	21¼
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7⅝
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	63
St. L. S. W.	5	5½
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
St. P., M. & M.	153	156
St. P. & O. pf.	154	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	59⅝
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	172	176
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7	7¼
Wabash pf.	18⅝	19¼
Wells-F. Express	117	123
Wis. Central	2	2⅜
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,292,200	$239,800	$52,300	$193,200	$155,000	$2,696,300
Colonial	100,000	682,800	19,100	67,100	229,800	......	839,300
Columbia	300,000	1,690,000	145,000	127,000	236,000	252,000	2,061,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,160,500	66,300	80,200	509,700	......	1,708,600
14th Street	100,000	708,500	24,700	86,300	170,000	......	898,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	480,000	90,000	20,000	90,000	......	470,000
Gansevoort	200,000	661,000	33,700	40,800	29,900	23,800	525,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,230,800	61,700	91,800	41,800	......	1,617,600
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,076,000	285,800	120,900	115,800	......	1,617,000
Home	100,000	442,800	39,800	48,200	101,800	20,400	578,300
Hudson River	200,000	1,146,000	27,000	78,000	159,000	......	1,135,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,301,800	75,500	106,700	98,200	130,400	1,628,200
Mutual	200,000	909,200	20,500	89,800	165,100	1,800	878,100
19th Ward	100,000	545,700	19,600	139,000	123,300	9,200	828,400
Plaza	100,000	951,000	32,000	81,000	338,200	......	1,210,000
Riverside	100,000	701,700	12,800	36,800	68,500	......	689,100
State	100,000	1,324,000	69,000	35,000	86,000	152,000	1,574,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,119,800	28,000	94,600	78,400	169,500	1,462,000
23d Ward	100,000	687,000	21,500	94,500	41,800	50,700	797,200
Union Square	200,000	1,778,100	186,100	167,900	353,100	......	2,424,700
Yorkville	100,000	967,400	131,700	90,800	151,400	98,300	1,211,500
Astor National	300,000	1,351,900	254,200	276,400	140,700	......	1,558,500
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,026,800	27,200	72,000	148,300	85,000	1,186,000
Broadway	100,000	1,287,200	31,700	130,000	234,900	......	1,486,900
Brooklyn	300,000	1,227,700	90,800	42,800	248,300	59,400	1,351,400
Eighth Ward	100,000	288,900	14,200	21,900	45,000	2,000	258,300
Fifth Avenue	100,000	534,600	26,900	21,600	38,600	37,100	502,900
Fulton	200,000	816,700	54,700	50,600	213,900	......	821,800
Kings County	150,000	617,300	44,500	31,500	79,500	......	594,400
Manfrs' Nat.	252,000	2,068,300	246,300	302,800	364,700	......	2,540,000
Mechanics	500,000	2,369,200	94,600	149,100	186,000	......	2,326,100
Mech. and T'd'rs'	100,000	823,200	55,000	54,900	186,000	106,300	1,016,200
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,185,000	361,000	314,000	846,000	108,000	5,122,000
National City	300,000	2,241,000	221,000	381,000	842,000	149,000	2,885,000
North Side	100,000	758,800	12,300	64,100	123,500	300,000	1,291,800
People's	100,000	656,800	48,100	29,000	119,100	34,000	762,200
Queens County, B'k, (L. I. City)	100,000	1,631,700	127,000	180,000	376,800	118,900	2,259,200
Schermerhorn	100,000	496,300	34,700	28,800	123,100	......	529,600
17th Ward	100,000	406,400	7,600	38,200	107,000	......	383,000
Sprague Nat.	200,000	991,300	114,500	14,500	375,000	11,000	1,060,000
26th Ward	100,000	370,200	8,000	24,600	73,300	1,400	384,600
Union	100,000	282,300	7,900	16,600	34,300	35,000	294,900
Wallabout	100,000	482,300	13,400	40,500	89,400	52,400	550,200
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,895,700	185,200	199,700	581,600	1,314,000	5,290,400
Hud. Co. N. J. C.	250,000	1,955,680	112,200	67,800	144,400	248,300	1,876,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,469,800	58,800	56,900	328,800	......	1,319,900
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	831,700	34,400	58,500	163,700	37,200	872,400
1st Nat., H'b'ken.	110,000	1,568,600	108,300	35,000	126,400	52,300	1,361,900
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	665,300	44,600	45,100	81,600	123,700	766,700
Bank of Stat. Isl.	25,000	389,000	19,900	26,500	96,500	800	481,600
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	496,900	24,500	32,500	116,400	......	514,100
Total	$9,012,000	$59,065,500	$4,073,800	$4,644,600	$9,610,100	$4,128,900	$68,109,400

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week July	$20,974	$19,447	$21,415
From Jan. 1	766,316	666,820	610,183
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	923
2d week July	$86,409	$73,562	$69,181
From July 1	168,871	161,524	144,284
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week July	$46,602	$50,287	$45,838
From July 1	99,351	96,129	92,360
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	......
2d week July	$30,181	$29,062	$27,524
From July 1	60,509	58,419	......
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	......
2d week July	$52,120	$39,622	$14,247
From Jan. 1	1,660,596	962,514	339,944
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week July	$54,999	$53,586	$68,867
From Jan. 1	1,753,937	1,741,362	1,826,791
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week July	$162,316	$163,445	$175,176
From July 1	294,227	309,552	339,149
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
2d week July	$60,100	$51,000	$40,400
From July 1	101,200	132,000	78,730
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week July	$17,880	$15,265	$10,000
From July 1	33,743	31,448	......
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
2d week July	$40,746	$20,848	$46,244
From Jan. 1	936,431	864,565	958,974
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week July	$23,546	$13,080	$29,850
From July 1	54,174	34,673	61,870
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,166
2d week July	$550,687	$597,622	$556,058
From July 1	1,139,105	1,221,424	1,168,760

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Company reports for June—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$215,156	$172,861	$159,068
Op. expenses	135,721	109,656	101,656
Net	79,435	63,205	57,412
From Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross	1,541,728	1,228,766	1,105,905
Net	685,206	571,715	484,533

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Lifeless and droopy, the Philadelphia market was absolutely devoid of feature. A waiting disposition was manifest everywhere in the Street. The few changes were in the direction of lower prices. The Choctaws receded fractionally; so did Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Lehigh Navigation, and Welsbach Light. The volume of business was so small as to rob the declines of significance. An exception was Union Traction, which was more than steady, on the excellent year's statement, as follows: Gross earnings, $10,971,437; increase, $490,791; operating expenses, $4,456,375; decrease, $493,475; total income, $6,515,062; increase, $984,266; licenses, taxes, and fixed charges, $6,490,441; surplus $24,621; increase, $876,555.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20	20¼
Northern Pacific common t. c.	28¼	28⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	69¼	69⅜
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading t. c.	8⅛	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	19 7-16	19 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	9⅞	10
St. Paul	98¼	98½
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3	3⅛
Metropolitan Railway	149	150
Philadelphia Traction	87¼	87⅜
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	22⅞
Union Traction	17⅛	17⅜
Electric Storage	29	30
Electric Storage pf.	32	33
United Gas Imp.	107⅞	108
Welsbach Light	55	56
New Jersey Traction	48½	49½
Am. R. E. L.	2½	3
Marsden	5¼	5⅜
Choctaw	21	21⅛
Choctaw pf.	33	33⅛
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	17⅛	17¼
Reading g. 4s	81	81⅛
Electric T. 4s	88¼	89
Equitable Gas 5s	105⅝	105¾
Philadelphia Electric 5s t. c.	95	95½
Cons. T. Pitts.	14⅝	15
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	49	49½

Jersey City Water Rate Case.

The application of the American Sugar Refining Company at Jersey City for an injunction to prevent the Jersey City Street and Water Board from cutting off the water supply of the sugar house in Essex Street was heard yesterday before Chancellor McGill. There is a dispute over the rates. The Chancellor said he would give a decision [illegible].

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 18.—Only $14,000 bonds were traded in up to 12:30 P. M., all but $2,000 being Atchison adjustments, which were ¼ lower, at 70. Boston and Albany was ½ up, at 225½, on an odd lot, selling at 225 later. Apart from Atchison preferred, Union Pacific preferred, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, only 102 shares of railroad stocks were traded in the first half of the day; the three named stocks contributed a total of but 4,021 shares. Two shares of Montana were sold, and no Butte. Dominion Coal was ½ lower, at 21. It was a decidedly narrow and uninteresting market.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	218	220
Boston & Maine	161	162
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	117
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	118	..
Fitchburg pf	99⅝	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	192½	194
West End	85	85½
West End pf	104½	105

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4	4½
Arnold	15	15½
Atlantic	28	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	.25	..
Boston & Montana	204½	206
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	565	..
Centennial	14	15
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46⅝	47
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	116	118
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	155	..
Tecumseh	1⅜	2¼
Wolverine	23¼	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272	274
Dominion Coal	20½	21½
Dominion Coal pf	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	175	180
Erie Telephone	..	70
General Electric	38¼	38⅝
General Electric pf	94	95
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	31½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	207½	208½
United States Oil	14⅛	14½
United States Rubber	24	24¼
Westinghouse Electric	24¾	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¼	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23	23½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Biscuit Common opened at 29⅝, but dropped ¼, and closed 29⅜. The preferred opened at 90⅝; after touching 91 it closed at the opening price. Steel and Wire common opened at 40, dropped to 39, but closed at starting price. West Chicago sold sparingly 92½@92¾. Diamond Match opened at 138⅝, sold up to 139 and lost its advance at the close.

Settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard Co.	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	137½
National Biscuit Co. common	29⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	91
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	28¼
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48½
North Chicago Street R. R.	210
West Chicago Street R. R.	92
South Side Elev. R. R.	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾
American Steel & Wire common	40½
American Steel & Wire pf.	90

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold reserve	[illegible]
Net silver	10,920,042
United States notes in the Treasury	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	[illegible]
Government receipts from internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
[illegible]	Am. Sugar Refs.	131½	132⅞	131½	132¼
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco	117½	118⅛	117⅜	118⅛
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅛	34¼	34	34⅛
[illegible]	Brook. R. T.	54	55⅛	53½	54⅝
[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	105¼	105⅜	104⅞	105¼
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	98⅜	98	98¼
[illegible]	C., R. I. & Pac.	95¼	95⅝	94⅞	95⅝
150	Cent. of N. J.	88½	89	88½	89
10	Chi. & Northw.	127½	127½	127½	127½
[illegible]	Gen. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
[illegible]	Manhattan	105¼	105¼	104½	104¾
[illegible]	Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	117	117⅞	117	117
[illegible]	Nor. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nor. Pac. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	People's Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Union Pac. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. P., D. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. Union	92	92	91⅝	91⅝

Sales [illegible]

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, (Jan. 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on,) 32 per cent.

10,750 shares of preferred stock of said Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, 1 per cent.

2,979 shares of common stock of said Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, $800 lot.

$200,000 Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway Company income bonds, (July 1, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached,) $2,000 lot.

1,000 shares of stock of said Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway Company, (voting Trustee certificate,) $200 lot.

The Peoria bonds and stock were pledged for a loan by the railroad with Dent, Palmer & Co., who bought them in. The company's reorganization is in satisfactory progress.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America .... 370 | Mercantile 187
Chatham .... [illegible] | Seaboard National .... [illegible]
Continental .... 132 | Second National .... [illegible]
Hanover .... [illegible] | [illegible]
Lincoln National .... [illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	—
Alpha Con.	.02	..
Andes	..	.04
Belcher	.08	.14
Best & Belcher	.11	.15
Bullion	..	.04
Caledonia	.15	.17
Challenge Con.	..	.12
Chollar	.14	.16
Confidence	..	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.14
Crown Point	.04	.06
Gould & Curry	.04	.07
Hale & Norcross	.48	.52
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.08	.10
Occidental Con.	.55	.54
Ophir	.18	.18
Overman	.03	.04
Potosi	.14	..
Savage	.10	.07
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.41	.49
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	*1.45	*1.50
Union Con.	.14	.18
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.09	.10

*Asked.

Silver bars, 58⅝c; Mexican dollars, 45½@46⅝c. Drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Anaconda	40	42½	40	45
Anchoria	71	74	71	74
Argentum	21	22	20	24
Battle Mountain	36	37	37½	39
Columbine Victor	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
Consolidated	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜
El Paso	7⅝	8½	7	8
Elkton	84½	84⅞	85	85⅞
Gibson	20⅞	21½	20½	21½
Gold Coin	90	93	89½	92
Gold King	56	58	58½	59
Golden Fleece	20	27½	20	27½
Garfield	11½	13	12	12
Isabella	21½	21⅞	20½	20⅞
Jefferson	6⅞	7½	7	10
Lillie	88⅝	90	88	90
Matoa	21	21¼	21¼	21¼
Moon Anchor	96⅞	97	96½	96⅞
Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Portland	104	104½	103	105
Rawlings	18⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞
Rose	11⅝	12⅞	11⅝	12½
Union	13	13⅞	13	13⅞
Work	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WAKEFIELD REED CHAIR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received another attachment against the Wakefield Reed Chair Company of 3 Park Place, for $1,637, in favor of James R. Stewart.

AMERICAN WAX AND PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at 38 to 42 Renwick Street, show liabilities, $33,628; nominal assets, $26,707; actual assets, $18,281.

HAINES BROTHERS.—Schedules of Haines Brothers, manufacturers of pianos at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Alexander Avenue, show direct liabilities, $36,816; contingent liabilities, $17,668; nominal assets, $65,985; actual assets, $26,526.

CRUTTENDEN & ROLLO.—Cruttenden & Rollo, composed of John J. Cruttenden and Samuel W. Rollo, dealers in bicycles and sporting goods at 111 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to L. Stewart Milligan, giving preferences to the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $200, L. Stewart Milligan, $400; Margaret L. Rollo, $150; Margaret A. Hewlett, of Merrick, L. I., $450; Freeman F. Norton, $2,000; Margaret E. Rollo, $2,500; total, $5,700. The firm began business Feb. 1, 1897. Edgar Jackson, their attorney, said that the liabilities are about $8,700, that they did principally a credit business, and their trouble was due to the general depression in the bicycle trade.

JOHN A. SIELKEN.—John A. Sielken, dealer in furniture at 376 Alexander Avenue and at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George Heyman without preference. The business was established many years ago in Mott Haven, and Mr. Sielken succeeded in 1881 the firm of Helmuth & Sielken, in which he had been a partner for over ten years. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $5,500, and assets $3,000. Mr. Sielken attributes his failure to the extensive competition of installment houses, the close margin upon which the large department stores have been selling furniture, and to poor collections.

CHARLES HARRISON & CO.—Charles Harrison & Co., composed of Charles Harrison and Charles F. Rogers, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 106 West Thirty-seventh Street, made an assignment yesterday to Gregory L. F. Rohan, without preferences. The business was established many years ago by Robert C. Harrison, and they succeeded to the business in August, 1895. In December last their statement showed assets, $36,545; liabilities $22,729. Business has been very dull and collections poor. John P. Everett, their attorney, said that the assignment was caused by customers failing to take up the paper which they had given to the firm for supplies and the general depression in the building trade on account of the war.

JACOB AND MARTIN M. LEWIS.—Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, surviving partners of the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings at 315 Church Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $7,856, in favor of Rebecca Cohn and Isaac K. Cohn, executrix and executor of the estate of Jacob Cohn, for balance due for money loaned to the firm. The executor loaned the firm $15,000 on May 13, 1896, on which $8,250 has been paid, and made another loan of $500 on June 8 last. Charles Lewis, the senior partner and financial manager of the firm, died suddenly on the 15th instant, and the store has been closed ever since. The business was established many years ago by A. J. Lewis & Co., and the present firm succeeded to it in 1871. Its last statement, on Jan. 22, showed assets $297,847, and liabilities $105,038. Of the assets there was real estate to the value of $111,000, mortgaged for $42,000; stock, $80,000; accounts, $77,000. Of the liabilities $63,038 was for merchandise and $42,000 mortgages on real estate. Friends of the firm in the trade think that there will be enough assets to pay all claims and leave a handsome surplus for the partners.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADEE, Jennie and Charles T., and Emily A. Hall—Bronx Borough Bank	$215
BELLER, Wolf—Mark Ash	51
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph, and Isaac Storch—Henry Klingenstein and others	316
BRILL, Abraham, and Joseph Gras—The Bank of New Amsterdam	4,575
BRILL, Abraham—E. J. Steiner and others	141
BRILL, Abraham—E. Plonsky	40
BRUNO, Vincent—Hutchins & Curtis Company	119
CONSTANT, Julia A., Cornelius, and Elijah M., also Stephen G. Ostrander—M. Soare	1,554
COHN, Ernestine—D. Mayer Brewing Company, (costs)	116
CHOMINSKY, Theodore V.—M. L. Ernst and another	200
CUMMINGS, Frederick L.—William R. Brainerd and others, executors	86
CONNOLLY, John—The Third Avenue Railroad Company	24
DOLAN, Ann—C. M. Detlefsen	232
DOLGE, Alfred—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	200
DOLGE, Alfred—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	2,414
FISCH, Max—The Third Avenue Railroad Company	23
GOLDSTEIN, Max—F. Ruhl, (costs)	88
GRIMALDI, Michael A.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company	24
HIMMEL, Max—J. Forst	28
JONES, Rowland—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, (costs)	109
JONES, William—A. Friedenberg, (costs)	24
KETTNER, Jacob and Joseph R.—D. Eilau	489
KAHN, Siegfried—E. Stern and another	1,687
KAULBACK, James S.—W. D. Stillings and another	50
KEATING, John—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
LEWIS, Jacob—N. Whitman and others	400
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Rebecca Cohn and another, executrices, &c.	7,856
LUCAS, Mary—H. E. Walter and another	35
LAPIDUS, Jacob L.—L. D. Livingston and another	97
McKINNEY, Nathan B.—J. Alderdice	233
MORSE, Jamin S.—D. E. Crane	152
NOBLE, William—Abram French Company	1,657
NATHAN, Solomon—J. Monks	39
PARKER, George B.—H. B. Roelker	68
PERMINT, Lillie—S. Kimmel	71
PLATT, Justus—P. Schenck	37
ROWLAND, John T.—Phebe Hobby, administratrix	218
ROETHL, Matthew, and Otto Cargue—C. S. Loder	89
SCHLITTE, Mary—Third Avenue Railroad Company	24
SAX, Julius—Dempsey & Carroll	30
SARONY, Otto—R. Waldo	512
SOLMON, Joseph B.—L. Judelowitz	39
SHERMAN, Belle M.—E. Dennison	49
SCHIFF, Rachel—William E. Iselin and others	376
SHIMBERG, Simon S.—H. Stoll	859
SHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY—National Bank of Commerce of New York	10,073
THE WOHLFARTH PHARMACEUTICAL Company—Mary L. Anderson	902
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. J. Asch	169
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. R. Carroll	169
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. A. Ferguson	169
VORHIS, Albert B., Jr.—F. Hydorn	127
WOOD, Edgar J.—The Kilby Manufacturing Company	574
WILSON, John and Alexander—C. H. Willson and others	368
WAHLGREN, Harry C. and Minnie K.—Thomas E. Greason	146
ZANDER, William—A. Kuhnbach, administrator	[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.88
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.90
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 76¼@76⅝c; No. 2 corn, 33¾@34c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 27¼c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 rye, 48@48½c; No. 2 barley, 31@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.60@$5.62; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.20; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

After the cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@4 points, there was but little further change. The early decline was partly the result of selling for European account, in good part on Liverpool orders and under liquidation of certain long accounts that have been carried here for some time on slender margins. The decline was met by orders to cover short contracts, and after the opening call the feeling was generally quite steady. Trading was for a time yesterday morning quite active. Later, however, the situation became featureless, and trading was slow and confined to local operations. The cotton belt furnished nothing new in the way of developments, and news from Europe and elsewhere abroad was also of a commonplace character. The market was finally quiet at a net decline of 3@4 points; total sales of futures, 64,900 bales. Spot cotton ruled inactive and closed very dull at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6 3-16c; Middling Gulf, 6 7-16c; sales, 1,000 bales, including 100 bales spinning and 900 bales contract.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.95@5.96
August	5.98	5.98	5.96	5.96@5.97
September	5.94	5.95	5.93	5.93@5.94
October	5.95	5.98	5.95	5.95@5.96
November	5.97	5.97	5.96	5.96@5.97
December	5.99	6.00	5.98	5.98@5.99
January	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.02@[illegible]
February	6.05	6.06	6.06	6.05@6.06
March	6.09	6.10	6.08	6.08@6.09
April	..	..	..	6.11@6.13

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 319S; January-February, 319S; February-March, 319½B; March-April, 320½S; April-May, 321B; July, 323S; July-August, 322½B; August-September, 322S; September-October, 320½B; October-November, 319½B; November-December, 319S.

MANCHESTER, July 18.—Yarns quiet. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	82	83	82	82¼
September	72 7-16	72⅝	72 3-16	72½
December	72 1-16	72⅜	72	72⅜
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37
September	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	38
December	38⅝	39¼	38⅜	38⅝
Oats—				
July	—	—	—	27⅛
Lard—				
July	—	—	—	5.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74	75	74	74½
September	67	67⅝	66 15-16	67⅛
December	67¼	67 11-16	67¼	67⅝
Corn—				
July	33⅝	34 1-16	33⅝	33⅞
September	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
December	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛
Oats—				
July	23¼	24	23¼	23¼
September	19⅝	19 15-16	19⅝	19⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.57½
September	5.67½	5.72½	5.67½	5.70
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.72½	5.72½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.87½
September	9.90	10.10	9.90	10.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The trade in wheat yesterday revealed no decided sentiment one way or the other among scalpers. Influences were conflicting and the operations among speculators small and unimportant. The first tendency of prices was downward, following moderate sales by foreign houses of both September and December. Thereafter irregular conditions prevailed, midday improvement on the liberal visible supply decrease being followed by a late reaction in answer to decidedly unfavorable cable advices from Paris. A break of not less than 75 points, to 1.20f, was indicated from opening prices. The Liverpool market was ¼d higher on July, but ⅛@¼d lower on later deliveries. The same strength in near-by deliveries was noted here all day, July being held by scarcity and strength in cash property, more particularly No. 2 red. Final prices in the local market, therefore, were ⅜c higher on July, against declines of ⅛@¼c in the later deliveries.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—No. 1 Northern, 89½c; No. 2 Northern, 88¼@88½c; September, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—July, 86½c; September, 66⅝c; December, 65⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅛c.

DULUTH, July 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 86c; July, 85c; September, 68⅛c; December, 66⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27¼@27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 29@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c, free on board, afloat; 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Malting, 45@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.80@$3.05. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, prime, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 65c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6½c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅛c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.15@$5.25; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.15; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅛@4⅝c; Western, 4⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅝@6⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—Finest American, white and colored, 36s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

Speculation was feeble and fickle at the Coffee Exchange. A weak undertone was developed, chiefly by the fact that the Havre market, after last week's holidays, reopened yesterday morning without furnishing any support whatever. At the same time Hamburg cables were bearish, as were also the cables from Rio and Santos. The new movement of Brazilian coffee is depressing, and spot buyers continue to procrastinate in the absence of speculative competition. A feature of yesterday's statistics was the large total of warehouse deliveries in this country—45,000 bags—but included in this amount were deliveries to Arbuckle Brothers, amounting to 23,000 bags. After opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the market worked within a narrow scope, but was finally steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Total sales of futures, [illegible] bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.40	5.40	5.40	[illegible]
August	..	..	..	[illegible]
September	5.50	5.50	5.45	[illegible]
October	..	..	..	[illegible]
November	5.50	5.55	5.50	[illegible]
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	[illegible]
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	[illegible]
February	..	..	..	[illegible]
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
April	5.70	5.75	5.70	[illegible]
May	..	..	..	[illegible]
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$400. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—1@1¼f net lower. January, 36; February, 36; March, 36.25; April, 36.50; May, 36.75; June, 37; July, 34.75; August, 34.75; September, 35.25; October, 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c; New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: X and XX, 25c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eights combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95. Tar oil, barrels, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45@$1.47½; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—Spirits turpentine, 25c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Turpentine, 24c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.65. Lake copper, ingot, $11.50. Tin, $15.60. Lead, $3.95. Spelter, $4.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.40; tops, $5.60; oxen and stags, $3.50@$4.70; bulls, $3.20@$4; cows, $2.25@$4. Cable weak; live cattle, 11@11¾c; tops, 12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¼c per lb. Exports to-day, none; to-morrow, 960 cattle and 2,420 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.60; tops, $6.70@$6.75; buttermilk, $4@$4.25; Westerns, $4.50@$4.62½. City-dressed veals, 8½@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $5@$6.80; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.60.

IRON COMPANIES MAY UNITE.

D. Ogden Mills's Views on the Proposed Consolidation.

D. Ogden Mills made the following statement yesterday on the rumor of consolidation between the Illinois Steel, Minnesota Iron, Pennsylvania Steel, and Cambria Iron Companies:

"As I understand it, there has been but one preliminary conference looking to the consolidation of Northwestern steel and iron companies. In the form of consolidation I am inclined to oppose it. If, however, proper terms can be arranged it will be a benefit to all concerned. It is quite natural that in such a combination certain interests would desire to be especially favored. Should such interests agree to accept equitable terms, I would gladly favor the consummation of such an agreement. It would tend to make permanent trade relations which would be of inestimable benefit. Should this matter be brought to a successful issue there would not necessarily be any conflict with the present Rockefeller-Carnegie arrangement, as supplies would only be furnished for the company's own use upon a minimum basis."

GAS DEAL IN NEWARK.

Majority of the Stock of the Company in That City Sold.

NEWARK, July 18.—The Newark Gas Company passed into new hands to-day so far as the majority of the stock is concerned. The stock sold was held by Trustees with the right to sell at $300. The balance of the stock held by minority stockholders will be taken at the same figure if they agree to sell. The purchaser of the plant is a syndicate, with United States Senator James Smith, it is said, at the head.

Thomas A. Nevins, the wealthy contractor, and Lawyer Chandler W. Riker represented the purchasers at the sale, which took place in the office of President Henry C. Kelsey. The total price was $3,000,000, there being 10,000 shares. The purchasers will also assume responsibility for the $4,000,000 in bonds of the company which are out.

CORPORATION TO BE DISSOLVED.

Central Transportation Company Pays Stockholders Money on Account.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Transportation Company to-day, a resolution was adopted instructing the officers to file a petition with the court for the dissolution of the corporation. The resolution also instructs the officers to pay to each stockholder of the corporation the sum of $28 per share on account.

The assets are said to amount to about $1,500,000. The corporation was recently awarded a claim of $1,317,402 against the Pullman Palace Car Company by the United States Supreme Court. The claim was the subject of long litigation, and arose out of a contract for the lease of cars. Attorneys' fees in the case amounted to over $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The next monthly board meeting of the Connecticut Indemnity Association will be held at Waterbury, Conn., to-morrow, when the vacancies caused by the resignations of the President and eight Directors will be filled. The change of management was brought about by the transfer of the control of the association's stock.

It is expected that the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich, Bavaria, will be licensed by Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department in a few days to transact a general reinsurance business in New York State, the necessary preliminaries, including the making of the $500,000 deposit, having been completed.

The July meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow. It is expected that little business will be transacted beyond attention to a few small matters of small importance, and the action upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee that William N. Kremer be selected to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Laws and Legislation caused by the death of Ernest L. Allen.

The regular weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day, and will probably be confined to secondary matters, in view of the general meeting of the association, called for July 26, at which time strong action on the suburban situation or dissolution is expected. It will then become known whether the cause for the resignation of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company from the association has been removed. If the particular policy in question has not been canceled, Manager Bowers of the North British is likely to consider his withdrawal permanent. Such a step would affect the association seriously at the present time, especially as Mr. Bowers was largely instrumental in its formation. That such a contingency threatens the compact is good evidence of the doubtful condition of affairs which now exists.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building at Spring and Mercer Streets Sold for $310,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

James L. Libby & Son have sold for Boehm & Coon to the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $310,000, the new six-story business building at the southwest corner of Spring and Mercer Streets, 70.10¼ by 76 by 71.1 by 76. The buyers give in part payment the old buildings 222 and 224 Broome Street, on a plot 49.5 by 75, and five lots on Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for E. C. Simonson to a Mr. Gray the four-story American-basement dwelling 315 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles W. Hunter the old buildings at the southwest corner of Willett and Delancey Streets, 50 by 87.6, and from Moses Goldman the old buildings 242 Rivington Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Agnes Yost to Hannah T. Manning the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Clinton Street, 100 feet west of Jerome Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.

Mordecai & Hibbard have sold for T. J. McLaughlin the four dwellings 408 to 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, each 16 by 50 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to Frank Moss, for $17,229, the five-story brick flat 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to A. J. Dolan, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Fourth Street, 550 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, 50 by 108.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Anna C. Cary, for $20,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 240 Elizabeth Street, 20 by 87.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Mary L. De Castano, for $23,065, the two four-story brick flats 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 116; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Silvie M. Warner, for $20,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 16 Ludlow Street, 19 by 87.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 380 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 16.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 71.8, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,026.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 45 Spring Street, and 214, 216, and 218 Mulberry Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.3 by 107.6 by 25 by 102, three four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,347.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4½ feet east of Second Avenue, 53.7½ by 98.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $32,494.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, northeast corner of Broome and Willett Streets, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $42,147.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 530 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 325.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, two-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 21 by 95; James A. Timpson of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; $19,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 291½ feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 63; George A. Reinharty of 1,092 Franklin Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Franklin Avenue, architect; $6,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a four-story and attic brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; $1,000.

No. 517 to 521 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone bakery; David Bleier and Rose Herschman of 517 East Seventy-first Street, owners; F. Baylies, architect; $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Mrs. M. Walton of 169 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; $275.

No. 1,263 Woodruff Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 18; Henry C. Reid of 1,263 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; $500.

W. W. ASTOR SALE RECORDED.

Over $850 in Revenue Stamps Were Required.

The deed by which forty-one lots in the section bounded by Avenue A and First Avenue, Fifth and Eighth Streets, are conveyed by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau was put on record yesterday. Since the modification of the original contract for the purchase of this property it has been the policy of Mr. Morgenthau to give the lessees of these lots an opportunity to acquire the fee if they so desired. Although forty-one lots were covered by the contract, there were in reality forty-four parcels, as in some instances four buildings had been erected on three lots. Of these forty-four parcels, twenty-seven have already been sold to the tenants, and in four instances the tenants have resold to other parties at an advance, as high as $5,000 in two cases.

Probably more property was covered by the deed filed yesterday than by any similar document since the new revenue law has been in operation, over $850 worth of revenue stamps having been used. A mortgage on the property is given by Gustave L. Morgenthau to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $350,000. The loan is for two and one-half months and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

Mrs. Shepard's New House.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, widow of Elliott F. Shepard, for a five-story brick and Indiana limestone dwelling, to be erected at 11 and 13 East Sixty-second Street. The new house will cover a plot 45 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, and will cost $75,000. A handsome dwelling at 5 and 7 East Sixty-sixth Street, now in course of erection, will be presented to Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, one of Mrs. Shepard's daughters, and it is understood that the Sixty-second Street house is intended for the occupancy of another of her daughters—Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri. The architects of the latter are Haydel & Shepard.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 18, 1898.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100, rel. mort.; Citizens' Savings Bank to John B. Darragh	15,000
AVENUE A, s w corner of 71st St, 45.4x87; Joseph Kraus and wife to Frank R. Lewin	1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 128 ft s of King's Bridge Road, old line, 25x190x25x190.2; Mary A. Stanton to William J. Nicklas	1
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 340 ft s of 145th St, 21.5x64; Catharine B. Connor and another to Annie M. Geraty	5,500
GREENWICH AV, 115, n w corner of Jane St; Greenwich Av, 117 and 119; 49th St, 446 West; 49th St, 448 West, rel. dower; 49th St, 435 West; Josephine Schlosser to Theresa Schlosser	1
LOCUST AV, s w s, 50 ft s e of Grove St, 50x100; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Peter Coughlin	6,000
LOT 42, map of Olinville; Joshua C. Sanders and wife to Mary A. Haring	1
LOT 401, map of Arden property; Robert Acker to Allen G. Macdonell	1
LOT 369, Bk., amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Louise E. Hunchberger	600
LOTS 376 to 378, Block L, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Diedrich Gronholz, Jr.	1
MARION AV, n w s, Lot 177, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Eliza Edmiston and wife to Henry W. Meincke	4,500
ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, 75x200x irregular to Kemble St; John McMahon and wife to Elizabeth M. Ross	2,000
ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, 75x200x irregular to Kemble St; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to John McMahon	2,800
PROSPECT AV, w s, 122.1 ft s of Dawson St, 25x104.8x25x110.10; James Meehan and another to John Marion	100
ST. OUEN PLACE, n s, Lots 11 and 12 and part of Lot 17, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, 50x120.11x50.11x140; Annie Thomas to Augusta S. Crawford	4,500
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; John C. Barth to May L. Mott	1
WALL ST, s s, 107.10 ft w of William St, 30.6x124.11x40.1x116.9; Exchange Place, 45 and 47; Riverside Av, e s, 300 ft s of 125th St, [illegible] irregular; [illegible] Brookhaven, N. Y.; Julia [illegible] Galloway	[illegible]
[illegible] AV, [illegible]; Mary L. Mott to John E. Barth	1
1ST AV, e s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 100x100; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Mary A. Haring	2,250
1ST AV, e s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 100x100; Mary A. Haring to Ellen V. Gallagher	474
2D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, 25x100; John B. Brodsky, referee, to Joseph M. Jackson	12,100
6TH AV, n e s, e ½ of Lot 234, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x100; Giuseppe Pingue to Margaret Ceburre	5,000
6TH AV, n e s, w ½ of Lot 234, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x100; Margaret Ceburre to Bridget Buckley	5,500
23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to Francis B. H. Lewis	15,000
59TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Ashington C. Hall to George Bendien	12,500
66TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Bertha Barth to May L. Mott	1
92D ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Philippina Schellinger to Celena M. Schellinger; Avenue A, w s, extends from 6th to 7th St, 194.11x100; 7th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 150x90.10; Avenue A, n w corner of 5th St, 145.6x irregular; 1st Av, s e corner of 4th St, 168.2x94.11; William W. Astor to G. L. Morgenthau	676,137
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Daniel C. Briggs, referee, to Catherine M. Mathews	7,600
120TH ST, 55 East, 16.8x100.11; Mary I. Raynor to John R. Perlhetter	15,250
120TH ST, 55 East, 16.8x100.11; Henry J. McGuckin to Mary I. Raynor	1
132D ST, 12 East; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to Thomas E. Waring	26,200
143D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; John A. Sielken to George Heyman, all title to 1-3 part	779
147TH ST, s s, 390 ft w of Brooke Av, 25x104x25x100; William J. Nicklas to Mary A. Stanton	1
148TH ST, 641, n s, 358.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick to Nikolaus Burgart	Exchange
149TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Alois Kohler to Magdalena Kohler	2,000
165TH ST, s s, 132.7 ft e of Boulevard, 16.1x104.11x16x106.5; John A. Pecken and wife to Mary W. Platt	15,000

Recorded Leases.

MAAS, Lena, to John Gagin; 1,996 2d Av, 5 years	$360-$420
MULLER, Hugo R., to William Shaughnessy; 289 3d Av, 5 years	1,700 to 1,800
PURDY, Rachel, to Isaac Levy; 3d Av, e s, 56 ft n of 144th St, 10 years	2,148

Mortgages Recorded.

BERGE, Charles L., to John Reinhardt; 1,046 2d Av, 2 months	500
COSTELLO, Mary A., to Anna E. Woolsey; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft s of Fordham Place, 1 year	700
COUGHLIN, Peter, to East River Savings Institution; s w s of Locust Av, 50 ft s e of Grove St, 1 year	3,500
ELIAS, William J., to Katharine Elias; s s of 57th St, 274.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years	6,000
GALLAGHER, Ellen V., to Mary A. Haring; e s of 1st Av, 300 ft s of 1st St, Olinville, 3 years	1,000
MATHEWS, Catharine M., to Nathan Necarsulmer and another, trustees; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years	5,500
MEINECKE, Henry W., to Eliza Edmiston; n w s of Marion Av, Lot 177, map of East Tremont, 3 years	2,500
MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, 138 and 140, s e corner of 1st Av; 62 1st Av; 77 and 79 Avenue A; 441 East 5th St; 85, 87, 111 to 117 and 121 and 125 Avenue A; 130 8th St; 431 to 437 5th St; 426, 428, 432, 434, and 438 6th St; 118, 122, 126, 128, 131, and 133 7th St, 2½ months	350,000
NICHOLAS, George, to Walter H. Close; 68 West 10th St, 3 years	5,000
SIELKEN, John A., to George Heyman; n s of 143d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, secures indebtedness of	779
STRESE, Margarethe and Herman, to Emma E. Moore; s e corner of Tinton Av and Home St, 3 years	15,000
THE EAST RIVER MILL AND LUMBER Company to Margaret McGahey; e s of King's Bridge Road, at n w s of Nathalie Av, runs n 163.9x e 99.6 to said avenue x171, 1 year	2,000
WARING, Thomas E., to Carl Fischer; 12 East 132d St, 1 year	2,500
WARING, Thomas E., to Max Wolff, trustee, &c.; 12 East 132d St, 3 years	20,000
WEYMANN, Ernst C., to Teachers' Coöperative Building and Loan Association; n s of Briggs Av, 157 ft w of Suburban St, installments	3,840
WILSON, James J., to Charles N. Gunn; s e corner of Boulevard and 97th St, demand	10,000
WILSON, James J., to Charles N. Gunn; s e corner of Boulevard and 97th St, demand	40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNEMAN, Gustav W., to William B. Booth	$5,300
BUTLER, Jacob D., to William McCracken and another	2,545
DOYLE, Alicia A., to J. Romaine Brown	651
FULTON, Carrie J., to Mary G. Waters, re-recorded	4,000
HENDERSON, William T., individually, and executor, to J. Henry Alexander	15,000
McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Edwin Schufeldt	2,545
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Corn Exchange Bank	18,889
SILVERSTONE, Mary, to William Golden	1,090
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clara Cantoni	10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HANCOCK ST, n w s, 150 ft s e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Albert J. Tobie against Angelo and Josephine Rezzano, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor	$42
HANCOCK ST, n w s, 150 ft s e of Columbus Av, 75x100; William Jerman against Angelo and Josephine Rezzano, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor	26
SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Freeman St, 21x60; Intervale Av, e s, 66 ft s of Freeman St, 26x½ block; The Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Annette and Cornelius Olsen, owners and contractors	34

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x100; Francis S. Mann against Henry and Anna F. Schopper; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Cole.

ELIZABETH ST, 239, rear of Department of Buildings against Catherine Brett; (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

18TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x irregular; 17th St, n s, 229.2 ft w of 7th Av, 50.10x irregular; Miles M. O'Brien and another against John Glass, Jr., and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Joseph M. Underwood against James and George Mills; (action to recover ½ interest;) attorney, A. M. Stoddard.

127TH ST, 370 and 372 West; Edward J. King, Jr., against Frances J. Schnugg and others; (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Faile vs. Crawford.
2—In re Diamond Truck & Car Gear Co.
3—Hall vs. Cordier.
4—Weygandt vs. Fleming.
5—Guurbandet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Grenner vs. Grenner.
7—Prall vs. Hall.
8—Henriques vs. Sterling.
9—In re Manheimer.
10—In re McCaffrey.
11—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
12—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler.
13—Hastings vs. Gallagher.
14—Post vs. Nadeau.
15—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
16—Claflin vs. Gross.
17—Hathaway vs. same.
18—Rothstein vs. same.
19—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
20—People, &c., vs. Lafitte.
21—Reimers vs. Magowan.
22—Bean vs. Clausen.
23—Werts vs. Werbstein.
24—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
25—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
26—Becker vs. Brouwer.
27—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.
28—In re Spear.
29—Yule vs. Hart.
30—Shayer vs. International Standard Gas Mfg. Co.
31—Harrison vs. same.
32—In re Bartholomew.
33—Blackburne vs. Met. Messenger Co.
34—Bedell vs. Arnold.
35—Frethey vs. Durant.
36—Montgomery vs. Durant.
37—Lyman vs. Furman.
38—In re Early.
39—Baker vs. Manhattan Flag Co.
40—Jackson vs. Koehler.
41—In re Hagen.
42—Hayward vs. Pierce.
43—Hannon vs. Hannon.
44—Houghton vs. Hopple.
45—Baudouine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
46—People, &c., vs. Bernbaum.
47—People, &c., vs. Koch.
48—Grunwald vs. Heine.
49—Lederer vs. Jordan.
50—Mechanics & Tr'd's' Nat. Bank vs. Tollner.
51—Townsend vs. N. Y. Compound Eng. Co.
52—People ex rel. Dellmar vs. County Clerk.
53—Brown vs. Engel.
54—Williams vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
55—Peabody vs. Kehoe.
56—Levine vs. Levine.
57—Wells vs. Wells.
58—People, &c., vs. Kurtz.
59—Greenfield vs. Howard.
60—Wright vs. Pell.
61—In re Germunson.
62—Denmark vs. Denmark.
63—Kemp vs. Kemp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph B. Rylance.
2—Thomas Arden.
3—Aaron D. Farmer.
4—Cecilia Wildberger.
5—August Weymann.
6—Ann Leonard.
7—Cunigundo Baiker.
8—Genevive Schrank.
9—Fritz Pulschen.
10—Anna Sutherland.
11—John Patterson.
12—Lillian M. Busteed.
13—Jane A. Dwyer.
14—Michael Stern.
15—James S. Rice.
16—Jane A. Dwyer.
17—William Wolfrath.
18—Mary Colombo.
19—Catherine Bell.
20—Theodore E. McMenamy.
21—Mary Lillie or Little.
22—Isabella Boyd.
23—Catharine Gorman.
24—Christian Niederlein.
25—Margaret Laird.
26—Bernard J. Farrell.
27—Sarah E. Yeomans.
28—John S. Murphy.
29—Samuel Shethar.
30—Thomas E. McCrorey.
31—John N. Newell.
32—Mary E. Dwinelle.
33—Rose M. Gilroy.
34—Mary J. Gilroy.
35—William Gudden.
36—William J. McLaughlin.
37—Anna C. A. Inlenburg.
38—Albert Baumann.
39—Mary E. Dewar.
40—Apolonia Dengelschall.
41—George R. Draper.
42—Sarah A. Reed.
43—Magdalena Fleger.
44—Henry J. Newton.
45—Winifred Austin.
46—Ledyard Avery.
47—Henry C. Coggin.
48—John McDonald.
49—Gustav Pollock.
50—James Savage.
51—Elbert A. Whitelsey.
52—George W. Cass.
53—Johanna Jung.
54—Johanna Marks.
55—William J. Syms.
56—David Dows.
57—Same.
58—Benjamin F. Pinkham.
59—Edward F. Fanning.
60—Mary Cronin.
61—Macklin C. Baker.
62—Patrick Flannery.
63—John R. Fay.
64—Thomas Adrian.
65—George H. Walker.
66—Mary E. Burke.
67—Mary Garmond.
68—Samuel Shethar.
69—Abraham Mossel.
70—Henry J. Newton.
71—August E. Schabbehar.
72—Johanna Lichtenstein.

Issue of Fact.
305—Elizabeth S. Koester.

Wills for probate.
At 10 A. M.
Ruth Attwater Maltby.
At 10:30 A. M.
Julia Rathe.
Isaac Mayer.
Benjamin Strich.
Rosanna T. Brett.
Silas Davis.
Emanuel Schwab.
At 2 P. M.
Jane Rigney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Kate Moran.
2—George Flint.
3—Solomon Forgotson.
4—Patrick Connors.
5—Patrick Coyle.
6—John Burrell.
7—Vincenzo Miele.
8—Manuel Vandana.
9—Charles Miller.
10—Alfred R. Goslin, Newton J. G. McMillan, Thomas J. Gibbons, Thomas Reaney, James P. Smith, Robert A. Ammon.
11—Charles A. Elias, George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrup.
Pleadings.
1—Daniel Gibbons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Charles Green, George Weber.
2—Edward G. Sipperly.
3—James R. Warren.
4—Frank A. Kellar, James A. Ford.
5—Edward C. Snyder.
6—Harris Stein.
7—Abram Schlachetzky.
8—Nellie Cutler.
9—Frank Graff.
10—Peter Foster.
11—Seward Gerson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.
Weil vs. Huth—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Goldstein vs. Warren—Louis Hannemann. Coffin vs. O'Hea—Theodore F. Hascall.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.
Matter of Wright—Francis B. Delahanty.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.
Koss vs. Jacobson—George W. Lockwood. Bastine vs. Bastine—Edward Schenck.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
Sylvester Ross vs. Henry E. Fox—Oswald N. Jacob.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.
Thomas O'Brien, Mary Smith, Henry Goerk, George Corregan, Henry Gibson, Joseph K. Bell.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS LOSE.

Court at Providence, R. I., Says They Cannot Practice Medicine.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The Appellate Court to-day handed down an opinion in which it is held that Christian Scientists are not medical practitioners in the legal sense of the term.

This is the case in which Anthony H. Tafft and others, who had been charged with practicing medicine without a permit, appealed from the decision of the lower court on Constitutional grounds. The Court did not pass upon the Constitutional question.

Child Missing at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 18.—There is no clue as to the whereabouts of Mamie Conkling, the four-year-old child who wandered into the woods in the mountains last Thursday, and disappeared. The case still bears a mysterious aspect, though many are still inclined to the belief that the girl was kidnapped by one of the many tramps who infest the locality. To-day has been spent by searching parties in exploring the lead mines, but without avail.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES AND FLATS FOR THE FALL SECURED now; west side specialty.
STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A trustworthy man or woman. I have $250 and want a silent or active partner with like amount for investment in respectable paying business. Address F. S. GRANT, 243 West 125th St.

WANTED—A gentleman with $6,000 to engage with the advertiser in a feasible business enterprise; no risk. Address PUSH, Box 194 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—As cook, chambermaid, or waitress; good reference; city preferred. Mrs. Kearney, 89 Christopher St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; first-class city reference. 243 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By perfect German cook as housekeeper, or take charge of house; city references. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; city or country; good city reference. 411 West 26th St., top floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Personal references. 2 East 115th St., Lyon's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; for city or country; best of references. 206 West 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man as butler; honest, sober, neat, good worker; city or country; has good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; good references; willing, obliging; sober; moderate wages; to go anywhere. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Smart boy for office work; 15 to 16 years old; must have experience. R. H. Wolff & Co., Lim., 118th St. and East River.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $2 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:20 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:30 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. B. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES.
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE, $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
E. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 80; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of [illegible]. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel. Teleg. Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodate 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. C. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,700 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 2 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Noordland........July 20 | Westernland........Aug. 10
Friesland........July 27 | Kensington........Aug. 17
Southwark........Aug. 3 | Noordland........Aug. 24
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30, ...
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA........August 6
CLEOPATRA........August 13
VICTORIA........August 20
BOADICEA........August 27
ALEXANDRA........September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 27, noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
GAELIC, via Honolulu........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, July 28. AORANGI, Aug. 25.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R. 5:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30 (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y., 345, 844 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,328 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE. OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CAUSE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 23rd day of June, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled: "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, Against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The lines of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Oconee to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 469.52 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the rights of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts theretofore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced [illegible]

LEGAL SALES.

indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.

ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry, Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12.20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M.; So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.25, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.20, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boats from East 32d and 96th Streets, as follows:
East 32d St., 9.00 A. M., [illegible] 15 and 2.00 P. M.
" 96th " 9.25 A. M., [illegible] 35 and 2.30 P. M.
Returning leave Glen Island, 10.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M. for 32d St. only, [illegible] P. M. for all landings.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
VIA
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
TO
THE ADIRONDACKS AND ST. LAWRENCE
FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1898.
RATE, from $5.00 to $6.50 for the ROUND TRIP.
For particulars, call on any New York Central Ticket Agent in New York or Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
je21-1aw6wT

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices [illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $90,425.85, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

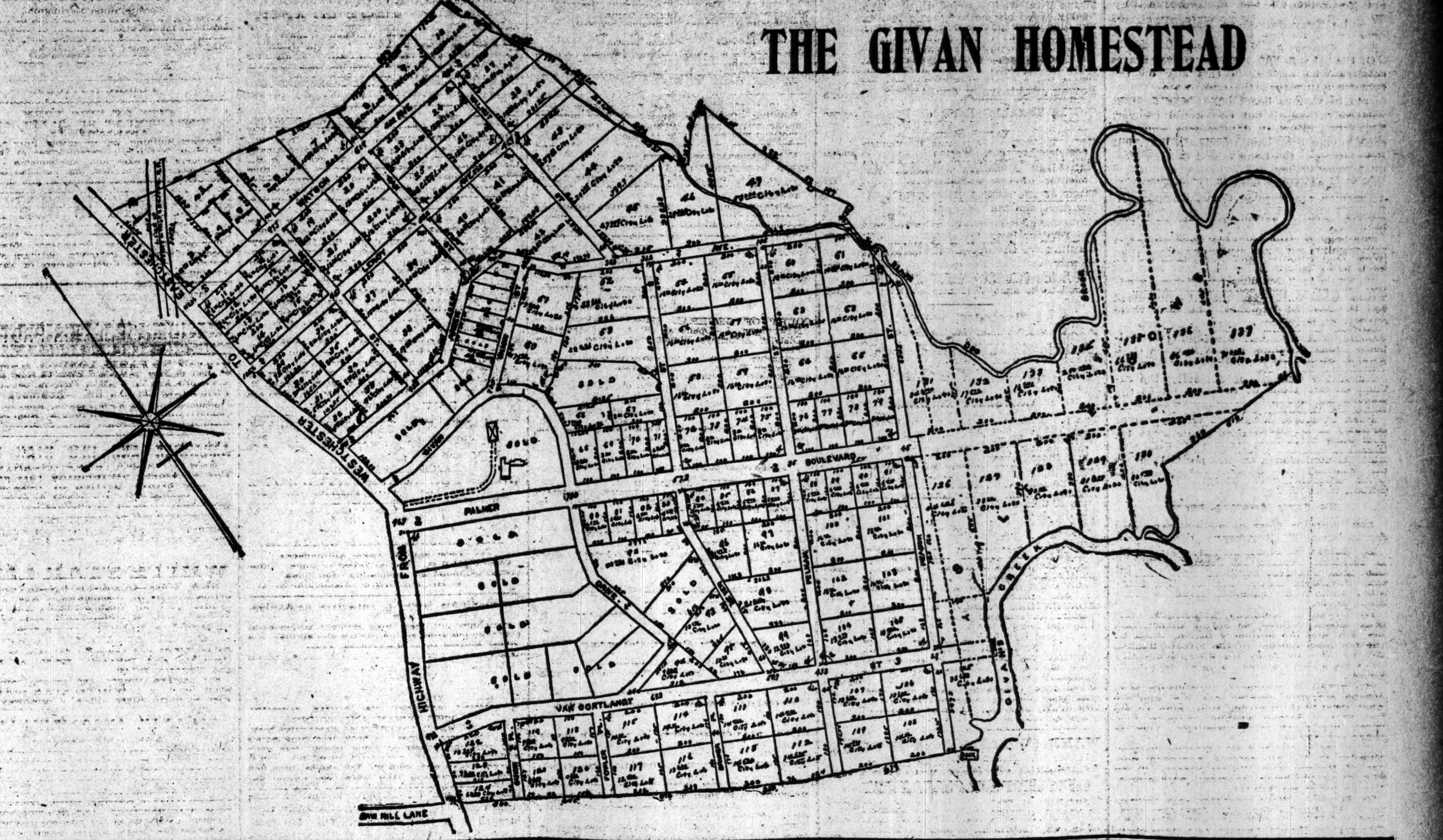
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

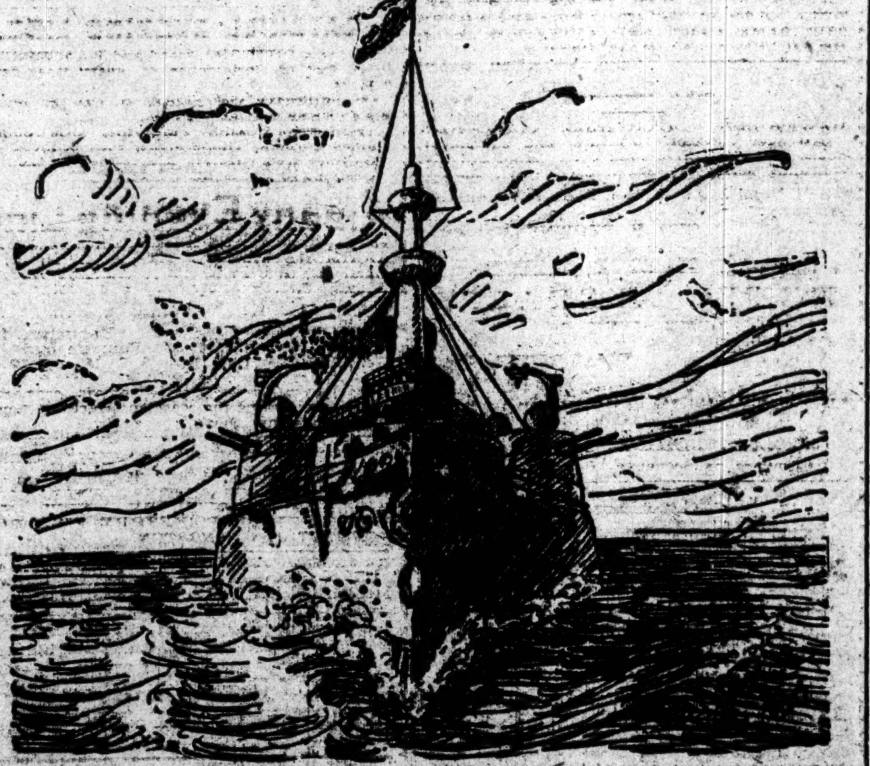
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City. jy5-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."



ON THE WEST COAST.
I am greatly pleased with Ripans Tabules and will introduce them on the West Coast. On board our ship alone there are four hundred and sixty men, and I think next pay day you will receive some more orders from different members of the crew.
U. S. Battleship Oregon, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1897.
[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je28-1aw6wTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar-[L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weller, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millus, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed [illegible]

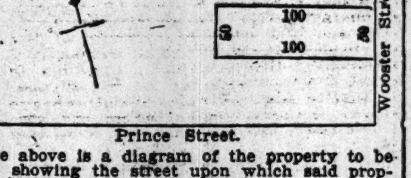
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[illegible]

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $33,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $33,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

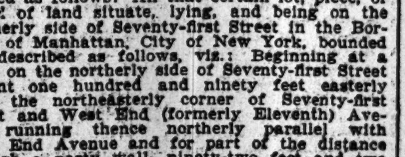
HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. my10-1aw6mTu

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

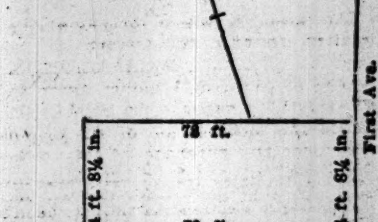
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

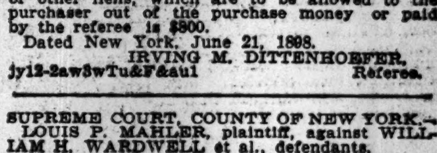
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. [illegible]

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE OLIVETTE'S WOUNDED

All but Two of the Soldiers Are Expected to Recover.

STILL HOPE FOR THEIR LIVES

Pleasant Surrounding Has a Heartening Effect on the Men—Some to be Transferred to Bellevue.

Of the 271 sick and wounded United States soldiers who arrived in this city on the Olivette Saturday night and were transferred to various hospitals, it was thought yesterday that all but two would recover. These two are very dangerously wounded, each having been shot through a lung, but the matron at the Long Island College Hospital, where they are patients, said there was hope of saving both their lives.

The men are Norman Orme, Company B, Rough Riders, an Arizona man, and Adolph Maurel, Company B, Seventh Infantry. Orme is compelled to use a respirator, but he was in better condition yesterday than on the day before. The fact that they are back again in "God's country," among admiring friends, their pleasant surroundings and the devoted care that is taken of them one and all have had a heartening effect.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg last night saying that the offer of the Commissioner placing the facilities of Bellevue at the disposal of the Government for the reception of wounded soldiers would be accepted. About 100 of the sufferers will be sent to Bellevue to-day.

The Commissioner at once notified Superintendent O'Rourke, who completed the necessary preparations for the reception of the soldiers last night. They will be placed in the Sturgiss Pavilion, which is capable of accommodating eighty patients, and in other wards. Superintendent O'Rourke said he would be ready to receive the soldiers this morning.

The Sisters of Charity who are nursing the fifty-four men who were taken to St. Peter's Hospital, Henry Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday afternoon that the patience, courage, and light-hearted humor of the men were simply wonderful. All but two of these men are suffering from gunshot wounds, none of which is likely to prove fatal. The two men who were not shot are down with typhoid fever. At this hospital the men have an unusual amount of freedom and visitors were admitted yesterday almost without restriction. The patients spent their time walking about the cool halls, sat in groups on the veranda, or rested at ease on their cots. Friends and acquaintances were calling continually, bringing hearty greetings and delicacies, and the Sisters were busy all afternoon distributing underclothing, socks, slippers, &c., to the men. Every description of the various fights about Santiago that could be obtained was eagerly read by the wounded men and subjected to criticism.

Antics of Mauser Bullets.

They never became weary of telling visitors about the freaks Mauser bullets played with their victims—how they seemed to be deflected by any slight impediment and what singular wounds they made. A member of the Sixth Infantry who was hit with a piece of shell at Siboney on July 2 said he saw a negro soldier who was shot under the right ear, the bullet coming out on the left side of his nose. This man was on the firing line and was taken to the rear. He rushed back again, shouting: "I have a heap of fight in me yet."

With the exception of the two men mentioned, the patients at the Long Island College Hospital were said yesterday to be out of danger. Of the fifty men taken to this hospital from the Olivette, ten are medical cases, and of these, five have malarial fever. There were many visitors yesterday, and the men spent their time much as did their comrades at St. Peter's. They said that their appreciation of soft, clean beds, good food and plenty of it, and tobacco galore could not be expressed in words. Many of them were impatient to be cured of their wounds, in order again to go to the front before the war is ended.

Gifts from Hotel Guests.

Reports from the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, where 100 men from the Olivette were taken, are all favorable, and it is not believed that any of the men will die. They all passed a good night Sunday, and were in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday. The four surgeons under Dr. George W. Stoner had a busy day dressing wounds and caring for the sick. Dr. Stoner telegraphed to Washington for assistance, and when additional surgeons arrive it will be determined in what cases operations are necessary.

The people of Staten Island are taking a keen interest in the welfare of these disabled soldiers. The following letter, which explains itself, is an evidence of the practical nature of that interest:

> New York, July 18, 1898.
>
> Dr. Stoner, Surgeon, Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I.:
>
> Dear Sir: The guests of the Hotel Castleton, St. George, yesterday subscribed the sum of $200 which they desire to use in the purchase of a few comforts for the immediate needs of the one hundred wounded soldiers who arrived on the United States transport Olivette, and who were placed in the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, of which you have the honor to be in charge. Our donations will arrive from New York before night, and we hope through your kindness they will be immediately distributed to such of the one hundred patients as your superior judgment and knowledge of the exigencies of the situation may dictate.
>
> Will you kindly extend to these brave boys the assurance of the hearty appreciation, on the part of the subscribers to this donation, of their services to their country, which have brought so much honor to American arms. With the hope that each and every one of them may soon be restored to complete health, I am, my dear Sir, yours respectfully, A. R. ELLIOTT,
>
> For the guests of the Hotel Castleton, St. George, S. I.

The purchases alluded to were 200 cheviot outing shirts, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 pairs of socks, 75 pairs of shoes, 100 half-pound pouches of smoking tobacco, 100 corncob pipes, and 100 novels, each different.

The sewing class of the Richmond County Women's Club, through Mrs. John L. Feeney, its President, sent a large number of suits of underclothing. Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, President of the Women's Society of St. Andrew's Church of Richmond, sent 100 suits of underclothing and other supplies, and Miss I. Rhodes of New Brighton also sent clothing.

There is no serious case among the men sent to Governors Island, and they are already looked upon as convalescents. What they need is clothing.

Operation at Roosevelt.

Surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital took the bullet from the arm of Second Lieut. Horace R. Deveraux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, and he is doing well. It was also said at this hospital that First Lieut. Maury Nichols, Seventh Infantry, is getting along finely.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas of the Rough Riders left the Astor House yesterday for Washington, with his father and sister. Lieut. Thomas expects to attend the funeral of Capt. Capron, which will take place today or to-morrow in Washington.

It was said at 23 Fifth Avenue, where Edward Marshall, the reporter, is receiving skilled treatment, that a strong hope was felt that he would recover. He is a most dangerously injured man, but was somewhat improved yesterday.

The headquarters of the Red Cross supply depot, at 552 Broadway, was the scene of hard work, as supplies were being sent from there to the hospitals. These supplies include delicacies and clothing. Nine cases and boxes were sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

The following dispatch was sent to President McKinley yesterday by A. Simis, Jr., Charities Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens:

> The Department of Public Charities of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens offers to the Government the use of the Kings County Hospital and grounds for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Will furnish physicians and nurses.

GEN. WORTH'S WOUND.

His Arm May Be Examined with the X-Ray.

Brig. Gen. Worth left Governors Island yesterday morning and went to the New York Hospital. He declined to say what his visit to the hospital was for, but it was rumored that it was to have his arm examined with the X-ray.

Gen. Worth has told how Capt. Fornance of the Thirteenth Infantry died. When Capt. Fornance was wounded at San Juan Gen. Worth told him to go to the rear. Capt. Fornance replied that he did not think he was badly hurt and did not want to retire. Gen. Worth then ordered him to the rear, saying: "I'm your superior—I order you back. I'm wounded myself. We will retire together." The two officers were put in the same tent that night, after their wounds had been dressed. Gen. Worth fell asleep, but woke up during the night and looked about for Capt. Fornance. He saw that a sheet had been drawn over him and that he had died.

Private Flint at His Home.

Frank Flint of 32 Second Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., a private of Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was badly wounded in the right leg during the fight before Santiago, arrived at his home on Sunday night, having received a furlough. In the first accounts of the battle young Flint was reported killed. The shock nearly killed his mother, her eldest son having died from pneumonia about six months ago.

STAMP TAX PHASES.

Power of Attorney on Stock Transfers Is Taxable—Lack of Proprietary Stamps.

Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, wrote to Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat of the Second District in this city a few days ago for information regarding the stamping of a power of attorney under the war revenue law. He asked particularly for a ruling on the question whether a power of attorney forming part of the transfer and indorsed upon a certificate of stock required to be specially stamped with a twenty-five-cent stamp as for a power of attorney in addition to the tax of 2 cents per $100 of the face value of the stock transferred.

Collector Treat sent this query to the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, and yesterday he received an official communication from Commissioner Scott ruling that under the conditions described a power of attorney is required to be stamped in addition to the tax on the stock transferred. The point on which this ruling is made has been the subject of inquiry from several Wall Street brokers.

Insufficient consignments of proprietary stamps from Washington still render it impossible for the Second District internal revenue office in this city to supply the demands of large manufacturers of proprietary articles. Ever since the stamp tax law took effect the big manufacturers in this city have had unfilled orders for stamps of certain denominations on file in the internal revenue offices. Collector Treat said yesterday that he had written a letter to the Treasury Department setting forth explicitly the necessities of the New York manufacturers and wholesale druggists, and he hoped to receive a sufficient supply of stamps within a few days to meet all demands. Several millions of stamps of the denominations suitable for articles retailed for 25 and 50 cents are in urgent demand. One big firm applied last week for 200,000 proprietary stamps, but the Second District office was only able to spare him a few thousand stamps of the particular denomination most desired. Several fruitless applications have been made since July 1 for lots of 50,000 and 100,000 of the proprietary stamps.

WANT TO FIND MINNIE KLEIN.

Arguments on Habeas Corpus Proceedings Heard by Justice Bischoff.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments upon the return of a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Joseph Lengyel, directing the officials of the New York Foundling Asylum to produce in court Minnie Klein, five years old. The child is the daughter of Rosie Klein. Subsequent to the birth of the little one its mother became insane.

In his application Lengyel asserts that on March 8 or 9, 1893, a short time after the birth of Minnie, Julia Katz, a midwife, took the infant to the New York Foundling Asylum and left it there. Counsel for the hospital told the court that, according to the records of the institution, no child answering the description of Minnie was received at the hospital on either of the dates mentioned. On March 18, a baby girl was received at the asylum, but it was admitted that she was not the one sought for by Lengyel.

Since the alleged placing of the little one in the institution the midwife has gone abroad. An affidavit of her daughter, Celia Schwartz, was read in court, however. It stated that on March 8 or 9, 1893, the deponent accompanied her mother to the New York Foundling Asylum. In her possession Mrs. Katz had a baby girl. Mrs. Schwartz says that she waited outside while her mother went into the hospital. After waiting for about an hour Mrs. Katz came out of the hospital and told Mrs. Schwartz that after a great deal of trouble she had induced the sisters to accept the child.

Henry Gottlieb, who appeared as counsel for Lengyel, stated that he had been informed that Minnie had been given to a wealthy Baltimore family for adoption and that she was with the family at present.

Justice Bischoff adjourned the hearing, to await the arrival of affidavits of Mrs. Katz, which are now on their way from the other side.

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Consideration of the Resolutions Passed by the National Convention.

The Legislative Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association will take into active consideration the resolutions passed at the convention of the National Association in June. They are as follows:

> Believing that preferences are vicious in principle, demoralizing to trade, and their permission conducive to failure and dishonest action, therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That it is the sense of the association that special efforts should be made, in all of the States of the Union where necessary, to secure the enactment of a law forbidding preferences, excepting for wages covering services rendered during ninety days prior to the suspension.
>
> Whereas, In cases of assignment for the benefit of creditors to be followed by the appointment of an assignee, receiver, or other trusteeship, a trust property is created in behalf of the creditors, and
>
> Whereas, In most of the States there is no statute compelling such trust officer to inform the creditors of the trust so created, be it
>
> Resolved, That the local associations be directed through their law or legislative committees to present to the Legislatures of their respective States a bill to be enacted making it compulsory that such trust officer inform the known creditors by mail of the creation of said trust, and,
>
> Resolved, That immediately after the filing of the schedules and inventory it be also made mandatory that a copy of the schedules and inventory be mailed to the creditors showing the aggregate of each item of the assets and liabilities, and that a discharge of the trust should be denied unless, with the necessary proof now to be filed under the law, an affidavit is filed showing full compliance with the law in this regard.

It is believed they will be approved as a whole after due consideration and discussion. This will be very important as bearing upon some of the laws of this State, and will be a step toward mitigating some of the troubles that creditors lie under in seeking their rights.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Its Recent Work Has Been Productive of Good Results.

The work that the Merchants' Association, in co-operation with the press, has been doing for the purpose of increasing its membership is producing results. Quite a number of new members have joined since the 1st of July, and many of the business men in this city seem to be waking up to the necessity of joining the association for the purpose of continuing the good work.

The association is in telegraphic communication with C. M. Pratt, Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau at St. Louis, for the purpose of arranging dates when the reduced rates from that territory will go into effect for merchants who desire to come to New York.

The circulars prepared by the Merchants' Association announcing the reduced rates in all the territory west as far as Chicago and St. Louis, and south as far as the Ohio River, Baltimore, and Washington, have been prepared and are now being distributed. To each circular is attached a blank for non-resident membership.

F. F. HOFMAN A SUICIDE.

Ferdinand F. Hofman, a clerk employed in the Custom House, committed suicide at his home, 769 Prospect Avenue, early yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Hofman was a member of the bar, and, besides his employment in the Custom House, was a teacher in the night school at Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue. He had been working hard and became very nervous and was afflicted with insomnia. He lived with his parents.

At 2 A. M. he passed through his father's room and returned to his bedroom. At 4 o'clock his mother heard the report of a pistol shot. His father went to his room and found him dying. Two physicians were summoned, but Hofman died fifteen minutes after their arrival. Hofman was the sole support of his father, mother, sister, and sister's child.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY

Merchants Protest Against Suspending Horse Cars Pending Installation.

EXPECT TO LOSE CUSTOMERS

They Suggest Temporary Tracks or the Reconstruction of a Section at a Time—What President Vreeland Says.

Among the mercantile houses and business concerns on Sixth Avenue, in the downtown section, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's announcement that on and after to-morrow until the electrical construction is finished the horse-car service on Sixth and Eighth Avenues will be discontinued called forth general expressions of protest and indignation yesterday.

The merchants upon Sixth Avenue, especially that portion below Twenty-third Street known as the "shopping district," claimed their patronage would suffer lamentably from the entire absence of surface transportation accommodations, and that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company could install the electrical construction without wholly discontinuing the horse-car service.

It seemed to be a unanimous opinion with the heads of the huge dry goods marts in the district that the railway company could place temporary tracks upon the pavement outside the posts of the elevated road, and thus provide a measure of convenience for the shoppers, or, if the company would not do that, the merchants claimed the electrical construction should be carried on over a section at a time, and the remainder of the line be allowed to remain in operation.

Many of the merchants of the large establishments have been co-operating in the matter through the medium of the Dry Goods Association. On behalf of the association a letter was sent to H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday, protesting vigorously against withdrawing the entire service in the "shopping district" and intimating that the company should provide some means temporarily to accommodate the usual patrons.

One of those who are particularly interested in the action of the railway company is B. Altman of B. Altman & Co., who was also one of the hardest workers for rapid transit on the avenue and who is now regarded somewhat in the character of a leader in the agitation for a continuance of some sort of service. Mr. Altman's representative, B. E. Burt, said yesterday that it was an outrage upon the merchants to keep away and divert their customers by discontinuing the service. The company in installing the electrical construction from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth Street had laid temporary tracks, and he thought the same could be done further down the avenue. If that plan was not favored by the company, why, he asked, could it not continue running on all except the section undergoing reconstruction, around which passengers could walk. He thought the railway company showed little concern for the convenience of the public and still less consideration for the merchants.

Many of the shoppers were accustomed to take the horse cars from store to store, and they would miss the cars badly. So far as taking the Seventh Avenue was concerned, Mr. Burt believed the shoppers would not use the line after the first time, as he considered it uncomfortable and involving distasteful companions and surroundings. Another action of the railway company that had left behind some bitter feeling was the withdrawal of what were known as the "shoppers' cars," that ran down Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and down Sixth Avenue. This service had brought 10,000 people daily into the shopping district, Mr. Burt said, and it was possible to note the effect of the withdrawal of the service in the loss of patronage.

Isidor and Nathan Straus, the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., were, according to Mr. Burt, equally disturbed with Mr. Altman at the determination of the railway company, and they were co-operating with Mr. Altman.

At the shoe establishment of A. Alexander, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, it was said that the discontinuance of the surface cars would tend to send the shoppers to the big stores along Broadway just below Twenty-third Street, and it was feared they would not return after the electrical system had been finally equipped.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, President Vreeland regretted that the merchants would be threatened with loss of patronage, but he believed it impossible to adopt either of the two suggested schemes for continuing the service during installation. Between the pillars of the elevated road a trench four feet deep would be dug, and the heaps of paving stones and earth would encroach beyond the line of pillars. Then if a temporary track was laid the congestion on the avenue would be so excessive that a car would hardly run one trip in three or four hours.

"Even if we do not have a temporary track outside the line of pillars," Mr. Vreeland said, "the congestion will be bad with the dirt carts and iron trucks constantly running. People would not ride in the cars if we put in a temporary track, for it might take them an afternoon to get down town. As regards the proposition to reconstruct one section at a time, it would require months to finish the line in that manner. I have found by long experience that the most economical method in saving time is to keep as many men at work as we can get, and let them work all the time. But even if it were feasible to reconstruct one section at a time, it would necessarily be a section several blocks long, and it would be harder to walk around it than it would be to ride on the parallel lines and walk through one block.

"Withdrawing the service means a daily loss of $6,000 to the company," Mr. Vreeland concluded, "and it is easy to see we are anxious to continue. We are simply suspending the horse cars because we must if we would ever install the electrical service."

MANHATTAN CLUB'S MASCOT.

The Young Cuban, "Fourth of July," Will Be Presented To-night.

The newly imported mascot for the Manhattan Club is to be formally introduced to the members this evening. He is a product of Cuba, and was brought here by Col. Charles I. Wilson.

Col. Wilson had been delegated by the club to go to Cuba to present the Seventy-first Regiment with a stand of colors. While in Cuba he found a coal-black young fellow, with only a covering about his loins, running round among the American troops, eating whatever he could find, and smoking the butts of cigars that were thrown away. He had begun to pick up a few profane English words, but when Col. Wilson spoke to him in Spanish, the only language he understood, he gave several somersaults and fairly stood on his head for joy. Then he clung to his newly found friend closer than a brother. He had a voracious appetite, and under the Colonel's protection he did not want for any of the good things of life. He manifested some objections to clothes at first, but at last consented to wear them on condition that he was brought to the United States. Col. Wilson capitulated, and the boy came dressed in civilized attire.

On his arrival here the question of name came up. When asked how he was called in Cuba, he mentioned various Spanish epithets which would not sound well in the Manhattan Club. Col. Wilson and his friends had a consultation, and various names were suggested, such as Cuba, Friday, and Santiago, but finally "Fourth of July" was decided upon, and that is the name by which the new importation will begin his career here.

Starving Spaniard Too Proud to Beg.

A Spaniard, weak from hunger, who said he was too proud to beg, was among the prisoners in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He was found Sunday night sleeping under a truck in a lot at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where he had been for three nights, during which he had had little to eat. The man is Dionino Biozaco, forty-eight years old, of San Turce, Province of Vizcaya, Spain. He lost a little fortune left him and went to sea. He was a fireman on the British vessel San Domingo, he said, but eight days ago he did not receive his pay and left. His money gave out, and he said that, as his country was at war with the United States, he would not beg food or aid. He cried when asked about the war, and said that he could hardly bear the misfortunes of his country. Magistrate Wentworth sent him to the British Consul.

FREE, YET CAN'T GO HOME.

Conflicting Laws Keep a Man, Out on Bail in New York County, from Kings.

The question whether the Sheriff of the County of New York exercises any authority in the boroughs forming part of the City of New York which are outside of New York County came up in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before Justice Bischoff.

The case was that of George Hersch, who was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. Hersch was the defendant in a suit brought against him by Jacob Kessman, who recovered a judgment for $117 from Municipal Court Justice Lynn in the Fifth District Court. An execution was issued against Hersch and placed in the hands of City Marshal Max Gross, who found Hersch at 172 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, and arrested him.

Gross brought his prisoner from Kings County to New York County, where he turned him over to Sheriff Dunn. The Sheriff admitted Hersch to bail in the sum of $255, and released him on the understanding that he should not leave New York County. As Hersch lives in Brooklyn this state of affairs was extremely inconvenient, as the limit bond debarred him from returning to his home or sleeping there.

The execution under which Hersch had been arrested was not within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Kings County, and Sheriff Dunn declared that his powers are of no avail except in New York County.

The Municipal Court Justices held that their jurisdiction extends over the whole City of New York, and this contention has been upheld by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, in a case where a defendant in a suit brought here was arrested in Brooklyn.

Since the case of Hersch came up the Sheriffs of both counties, the Municipal Court Judges, and the City Marshals are in a puzzle as to what their powers are, and a writ of habeas corpus was secured by Hersch's attorney in order to obtain a ruling on the subject from the Supreme Court.

Max Brown, Kessman's lawyer, and Charles Bienfeld, for Hersch, argued the case before Judge Bischoff, who adjourned the argument until to-day to examine the commitment papers.

Hersch's lawyer asked the Court if he would not allow Hersch to go home until to-day and see his family. Justice Bischoff said it had been admitted that by Justice Pryor's decision a City Marshal has the right to levy a body execution in Brooklyn, but whether the Sheriff of New York County could admit a prisoner to bail, giving him the right to leave the county where he had jurisdiction, was a different question. Pending the further argument in the matter, Hersch must remain in New York County.

LOVE FAILED, TRIED DEATH.

Supposed Demented Man Threw Bank Books Into the Harlem and Plunged Overboard.

Gottlieb Stierlin, thirty-nine years old, a North Guildford, Conn., farmer, threw his bank books calling for $6,595 into the Harlem River at East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning. He then jumped into the water himself, but was rescued. He is in Harlem Hospital and appears to be demented.

Albert Sowle, a driver, and John Cook, a deckhand of the tug Belle, assisted by Policeman Schultz, rescued the farmer.

Stierlin was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He said he bought a farm in North Guilford some years ago, but creditors became pressing and he came to this city a week ago. He was pursued, he says, by the creditors, who threatened him on the street, and he wrote letters which he left in his valise at a Bowery hotel stating that he intended to commit suicide. Boys jeered him about his creditors, he said.

The bank books were recovered and showed that he had $6,500 on deposit in the Germania Savings Bank of this city and $95 in the North Guilford Savings Bank. He had with him $17 in cash and a gold watch and chain.

Jacob Slifer, a merchant of 1,620 First Avenue, told Magistrate Wentworth yesterday afternoon that he was a cousin of Stierlin. He said the man had inherited 12,000 marks in Germany. He had paid $900 for the farm at North Guilford, but knew nothing about farming and lost money on it. He asked the Magistrate to discharge the man so that he could take care of him.

Slifer said afterward that the only reason for Stierlin's act was that he could find no woman to love. He said that Stierlin wanted a wife and had been looking for one, but had met no woman he loved. This had made him despondent. Magistrate Wentworth discharged Stierlin, who went away with his cousin.

THE COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.

The Indictment for Perjury Against Leslie W. Ryan Dismissed.

The indictment for perjury found in October last against Leslie W. Ryan on the complaint of Henry Winthrop Gray, now Special Commissioner of Jurors, was dismissed yesterday morning by Judge McMahon in Part I., General Sessions. Mr. Gray wrote to Judge McMahon, stating that he wished to withdraw the complaint.

The charge against Mr. Ryan grew out of a foreclosure sale in 1894 of certain properties of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New York, of which Gray was receiver. The company was sold Nov. 24, 1894, but some stockholders objected and asked that the sale be vacated on the ground that they had not been properly treated in the transaction. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell were the attorneys for Gray as receiver, and Ryan, who was connected with the firm, had acted for it at the outset. In the interim, however, he had been made General Solicitor of the Southern Railway Company, and, severing his connection with his law firm in this city, had removed his offices to Washington. He came here from that city while the motion to vacate the sale was being argued and filed two affidavits in opposition. The first and principal affidavit contained the statement that the sum of $70,000 had been advanced to Gray as receiver of the electric company for the benefit of creditors. Gray declared this to be untrue, and on his complaint an indictment for perjury was found against Ryan.

In his letter to Judge McMahon Gray states that Mr. Ryan employed a stenographer in dictating his letter to him, and instead of the words "paid the receiver and for the benefit of creditors $70,000" the "and" was left out. Ryan had paid Gray $7,000, but the remaining $63,000 had been placed to the credit of the Reorganization Committee of the Thomson-Houston Company.

Suicide in Brooklyn.

"This is the last attack of epilepsy from which I shall ever suffer," said Charles Reuss of 329 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, to his mother yesterday afternoon. He then went into his bedroom, and a moment later the report of a revolver was heard. His mother and sister rushed into the room and found Reuss dying, with a bullet in his right temple. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in an ambulance and died in a short time. He was subject to epileptic attacks and lately they recurred with such frequency that he was unable to attend to business. He became despondent, and yesterday, feeling another attack coming on, he resolved to end his troubles.

The Fayerweather Will Case.

Judge Wheeler of Vermont, sitting in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an opinion overruling the demurrers filed by Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan, the executors of the estate of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, as defendant in the suit brought by Emma S. Fayerweather and her sister, his next of kin, to recover what they claim to be their portion of the estate. Judge Wheeler, in his opinion, directs that the defendants answer by September next. This brings the celebrated case, involving the disposition of millions of dollars, into the Federal Court, where it will probably be decided early in the Fall.

A Soldier's Daughter Drowned.

Mary Burch, four years of age, daughter of William Burch, a United States regular now at Santiago, was drowned at the Willets Point reservation last evening. Mrs. Burch is living at Willets Point. Mary was playing on the shore of the Sound with some other children of about her own age, when she tripped and fell into the water. The other youngsters evidently did not realize that she was drowning, for no shouts for help, other than the feeble cries of the struggling girl, were heard. The body was [illegible].

Stern Bros

are now showing a great variety of

Ladies'
Pique, Linen and Duck
Outing Suits
and Separate Skirts
at
Very Low Prices

West 23d St.

ASSESSMENT IN NEW YORK

Usual Increase in Valuations to be Made in This County.

PRESIDENT FEITNER PROTESTS

A Statement in Regard to the Matter Is Sent to the State Board of Assessors.

The State Board of Assessors called on the Tax Commissioners yesterday and informed them that the usual increase of valuations would be made this year in New York County. The State Board of Equalization has often increased the values here while it has decreased them in nearly all other counties. For many years the Tax Commissioners here have protested vainly. Yesterday they protested again, and their protest was backed up by the following statement made to the State Board of Assessors by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes:

July 18, 1898.

Gentlemen: Referring to the statement presented by your honorable body to the State Board of Equalization for the purpose of equalizing the values of real estate for the year 1897, it is observed that the assessment of the counties enumerated in the following list was fixed upon the basis of the percentages there annexed, viz:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	75	Montgomery	70
Broome	73	Niagara	75
Cattaraugus	73	Onondaga	85
Chautauqua	69	Orleans	80
Chemung	69	Oswego	71
Columbia	72	Rensselaer	80
Dutchess	71	St. Lawrence	84
Jefferson	83	Steuben	80
Monroe	70	Warren	80

And upon the percentages of the values found by you, as shown above, you have undertaken to reduce the assessments of these various counties for the purpose of equalization, in common with the revision of values in the remaining counties of the State, at an assessment which you have arbitrarily adopted of 66¼ per cent. on the aggregate valuations.

You cannot in any possible way properly or fairly equalize the valuations of this city and county based upon the assumption of the correctness of the reductions of the various counties as thus fixed.

Acting upon this view, we have proceeded to investigate for ourselves the relative values of assessments, as compared with the actual value of real estate, in a number of the counties, and especially the ones enumerated above. We find upon such examination that the percentage which you give for these counties is incorrect and that the following would be more equitable and just, viz.:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	49	Montgomery	39
Broome	47	Niagara	42
Cattaraugus	45	Onondaga	47
Chautauqua	39	Orleans	53
Chemung	57	Oswego	40
Columbia	53	Rensselaer	45
Dutchess	55	St. Lawrence	49
Jefferson	34	Steuben	48
Monroe	45	Warren	39

The State Board of Equalization, in reducing values in the above counties for the year 1897, as proved by the amount of such reductions, assumed that the average assessments therein for such year equaled 78 4-10 per centum of the actual value of the total real estate assessed, when, in point of fact, as conclusively evidenced by the above, the average percentage of assessments, based upon the actual value of property situated in said counties, reaches but 45½ per cent. of the true value of the property assessed.

It is to be noted, excluding the Counties of New York and Kings, that the assessable value of real property situated in the counties tabulated above comprises about 48 per cent. of the aggregate valuations of the entire State.

Notwithstanding the above percentages, which we claim to be correct, you will observe that not one of them reaches your fixed standard average of 66 per cent.

The following exhibits the respective percentages of reduction allowed to the several counties in question; the aggregate values represented by such percentages equals $91,748,000—nearly the total amount of this entire sum, viz.: $88,988,000, was added to the assessments of this city and county:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	12	Montgomery	5
Broome	9	Niagara	12
Cattaraugus	9	Onondaga	22
Chautauqua	4	Orleans	17
Chemung	4	Oswego	7
Columbia	8	Rensselaer	17
Dutchess	7	St. Lawrence	21
Jefferson	20	Steuben	17
Monroe	5	Warren	17

The inequalities shown in the analysis presented in the foregoing should not be permitted, and, although we have not a representative on your board by whom an investigation can be made officially to sustain our figures, nevertheless we again submit to your careful consideration the information herein submitted with the hope that a reduction and not an increased valuation will be allowed this city by your board. Very respectfully, THOMAS L. FEITNER, President.

THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

A Conference Held by the Aldermanic Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, and an effort was made to bring about an agreement by which the Brooklyn Aldermen, who have so persistently opposed the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue, would vote for it to-day. Before the meeting was called it was announced that the committee would agree in making a favorable report on the resolution to sanction the bond issue.

After the meeting the information was given out that no agreement had been reached, and that another meeting would be held this morning. It has been understood that the Brooklyn Aldermen would abandon their fight against the bonds today. The committee is expected to report that the bonds must be issued, because the city is liable on contracts for the full amount, and that because the debt limit has been reached no bonds can at present be issued for public improvements in Brooklyn.

It is said, however, that the Brooklyn Aldermen have been led to believe that many public improvements will be recommended for their borough as soon as the city gets well within its debt limit.

Ordinance to Stop Profanity.

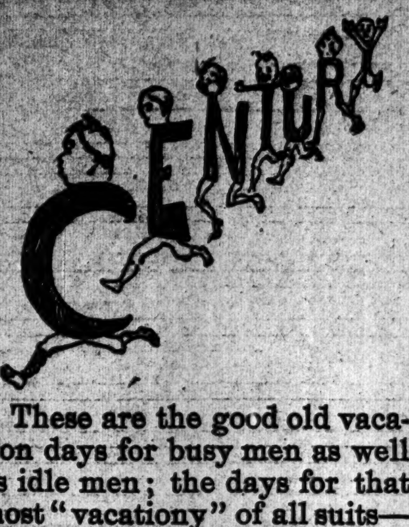
An ordinance is being prepared by President Guggenheimer of the Council prohibiting the use of profane language on the streets or in any public places. President Guggenheimer says the ordinance will make it a misdemeanor for any person to swear or use improper language in public, and will provide a penalty of a fine or imprisonment or both. The police will be allowed to make arrests. The President intends to find out whether a majority of the members will support him before he introduces the ordinance.

Spencer, Reilly, and Coffey Held.

George Spencer, alias "Red" Spencer; Thomas Reilly, and James Coffey, alias "Murray," the three men arrested together with "Big Bill" Mason, who has been taken to Philadelphia to answer to the charge of killing Major Wilson, were re-arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held in $2,000 each for having in their possession burglars' tools. The charge is a misdemeanor in the case of a first offense, but where the person charged has been arrested before, it becomes a felony. All the accused had previously been arrested.

Scholarships at Luray College.

A few free scholarships will be given at Luray College, Virginia, this year to young women who are endeavoring to obtain educations and who have to provide for themselves. Preference will be given to orphans, other things being equal. Information as to the scholarships can be obtained from the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of [illegible].



These are the good old vacation days for busy men as well as idle men; the days for that most "vacationy" of all suits—a knicker-suit. "Vacationy," because right for anything, because the most comfortable, because knickers don't muss like trousers.

Our prices show a summer wilt, but our stock is not in dull-season shape. Separate breeches or complete suits.

You may prefer a suit of linen-crash—$8 for our kind, the kind that doesn't shrink.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MACHINISTS ON STRIKE.

Six Hundred Men in the Employ of R. Hoe & Co. Go Out in Obedience to District Orders.

About 600 machinists went out on strike yesterday afternoon in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, at Sheriff and Grand Streets, in obedience to the orders of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists.

There has been, it is said, much dissatisfaction for some time among the machinists over the piece work and the apprentice systems. The men said that several reductions had been made in the prices for piece work, and that the work, in fact, had practically became the task work system under another name.

Recently District 15 of the International Association of Machinists undertook to settle what it called some of the grievances of the men employed by R. Hoe & Co., and a meeting of the District Lodge was held at 101 Grand Street, Brooklyn, where a committee was appointed to confer with the heads of the company, and ask them to make changes in the systems of payment and apprenticeship.

Several conferences were held last week between the union conference committee and the officers of the company, although the latter would not recognize it as representing its men, but only as individuals. The committee demanded that a weekly wage system be adopted, and a minimum scale of $2.50 a day be established for all machinists. It also demanded that not more than one machine be given in charge of one man.

The company refused to grant the demands, and the District held another meeting on Sunday evening, and by a large majority decided to order a strike. Another meeting was held last evening, when a committee was appointed to conduct the strike.

The Pattern Makers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Iron Molders' Union, who are also represented in the shops of the company, have, it is said, promised the strikers their support, and it was said last evening that they stand ready to call their members out of the shops should the company fill the places of the strikers with new men.

A member of the firm said yesterday that there was no trouble to speak of in the shops. The company was rushed for work just now, and has been working day and night. The men were on piece work, continued the member of the firm, and they averaged 20 per cent. a week more than their regular wages would amount to by any other system.

WAR AGAINST SLOT MACHINES.

The Police Active in the Suppression of a New Design.

In compliance with a summons gotten by Inspector Thompson, a Mr. Hencken of the firm of Hencken & Haaren, liquor dealers of 58 West Eighteenth Street, was before Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the gambling laws. Inspector Thompson told the Magistrate that on the bar in the saloon of the defendants was a nickel-in-the-slot machine, which was a palpable violation of the law. The Inspector went into a description of the mechanism of the machine, and stated that for every ten nickels dropped in the slot there was but one prize, one prize for every seventeen twenty-five cent pieces, and one for every thirteen half dollars. Inspector Thompson stated that the machine was so constructed that 90 per cent. of the money dropped into it was profit.

Hencken told the Magistrate that the machine was placed there by a man named Cullom. He had nothing to do with his customers gambling by means of it. Inspector Thompson said that this was the old excuse. On the machine was a notice that the machine was for sale, evidently to evade the law.

Magistrate Deuel discharged Hencken, and said he would hold him the next time he was arrested on this charge. Inspector Thompson has also secured many summonses against Broadway establishments, among them being many hotels, for allowing these machines to be operated on the premises. He said he would prosecute every one who had one of the machines.

MURDERERS SOON TO BE FREE.

The Sentences of Two Commuted by President McKinley.

President McKinley has commuted the life sentences of Frank Collins and Emerson Allen, two prisoners at the Kings County Penitentiary, to ten years each. Both prisoners came here a few years ago from the Indian Territory. Collins is a desperado, and after several crimes, was convicted of killing two men. He is twenty-four years old, and bears a very bad reputation. Allen is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, and was also convicted of murder. The sentences of the two men, now at ten years, will expire in about seven months.

The papers were received by Warden Hayes on last Friday, but the fact was withheld from publication until yesterday.

Business Man Charged with Assault.

There is continued trouble among the members of the firm of Francis N. Motley & Co., dealers in ship and railroad supplies at 43 John Street. Hugh L. Fox, father of Francis F. Fox, junior member of the firm, was defendant in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday in a case the complainant in which is Charles G. Berault, the stenographer of the firm. Berault alleges that on Thursday last the elder Fox spat in his face. After a partial hearing yesterday, Magistrate Flammer adjourned the case until Thursday next. This is the firm for which a receiver was appointed several days ago. It is alleged that the assault occurred on the occasion of the first visit of the receiver. Mr. Fox, Sr., accompanied that official, and meeting Berault in the course of the visit, undertook to take him to task for certain opinions he had expressed.

Mayor Hoos to Appoint Robert Davis.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday unofficially announced that he would appoint Robert Davis, the Democratic leader of Jersey City, to be City Collector at the expiration of the term of Simeon H. Smith, Republican, on Aug. 1. Mr. Davis said he would appoint Thomas J. [illegible], recently Assistant Postmaster, as his deputy.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sailor Hats.

2,500 dozen Sailor Hats yet to be sold.

The sale a success? A big, bounding success! The enthusiasm was contagious. The enormous trade here last week discounted anything in the past.

And we expect that the surging crowd will tax our facilities to the utmost this week.

For 40c. You have your choice of all our Sennet Braid Sailors—and that means you save 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 per cent.

At 95c & $1.25 Your choice of all our Split Straws. These splendid hats are worth two and three times the prices we're now asking.

We've had hat sales before, but never one like this—come!

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7-P.M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG, Except Sun., 9 P.M. Sat. Mat. 4 P.M.

THE COOL CASINO Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! ADMISSION, 50c.
Theatre Part Closed This Wk For Rehearsals! | The extravagant extravaganza! Yankee Doodle Dandy! First Presentation, July 25.
Box office open daily. Sale begins to-morrow A. M.
Roof To-night & All THIS WK! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall. POPS

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c. 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Jas. Horne, Nick Long, Idalene Cotton, Gus Williams, Larry Dooley, Dammann Troupe, etc.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 7th week. Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth'a.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-Day, 4 P.M.
Louisville vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION FOR A SEPARATION.—Charles Bierstadt, whose wife, Lucy, secured an order from the Supreme Court, in Erie County, last February, directing him to pay her alimony and counsel fees, pending her suit for separation, claimed that under Section 1,763 of the Code, although the parties were residents of the State when the action was begun, still, in order to confer jurisdiction upon the Court, both parties must have become, and continued to be, residents for the period of one year previous to the beginning of the action. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the order, holding, in an opinion by Justice Green, that the proper construction of the section referred to was that where both parties are residents of this State when the action is begun, the action can be maintained without reference to the time during which either of them may have resided in the State. It was held also that where the marriage takes place within the State, a plaintiff who is a resident of the State when the action is begun, may maintain the action against a non-resident defendant, without reference to the legth of time of the plaintiff's residence, and without showing that the defedant ever lived within the State.

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Dr. Eugene B. Burdick brought an action in the Allegany Supreme Court on April 20, 1896, to recover from Elizabeth L. Hicks for professional services, and obtained judgment for a balance of $209. On appeal, the defendant's main contention was that items of plaintiff's account which accrued before April 20, 1890, were erroneously allowed, and that they were barred by the Statute of Limitations. No mutual account existed between physician and patient, and the principal question was whether a payment made by the patient inured, as an admission or new promise, to renew a part of the account which would otherwise have been barred by the statute. There was no proof that the patient knew when she made the payment that there would remain a balance unpaid by her upon the account, the plaintiff testifying that he never presented a statement of his account to her, and that he never told her the amount of his claim or the amount of the balance. The Fourth Appellate Division modified the judgment by striking out the items of plaintiff's account which fell due previous to the six years preceding April 20, 1896. The court held that where a creditor relied upon a payment to take an account out of the Statute of Limitations, it was incumbent upon him to show that the payment was made with a clear understanding on the part of the debtor that there was, after such payment, a balance still remaining unpaid to the creditor. Justice Ward dissented.

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SERVICES RENDERED IN THE FAMILY RELATION.—Marguerite Delaney, in September, 1897, as adminstratrix of her mother, Mary Delaney, filed an inventory showing the value of the decedent's personal estate to be only $23. Proceedings were then instituted for the sale of decedent's real estate for the payment of debts. The only controversy related to the claim of the administratrix for services rendered by her in her mother's household from September, 1882, to October, 1896, when her mother died, at $4 a week, making the amount $2,912. Surrogate Davie of Cattaraugus County decided in favor of the claimant, holding that the presumption that services rendered by the daughter were gratuitous might be rebutted by facts and circumstances; and where, upon the unrefuted testimony of three witnesses, the decedent expressly and verbally promised the daughter eventual payment, where it appeared that her services were especially laborious, were exclusive, and were rendered at a time when the decedent was physically unable herself to render any services to her household of several persons, the Court considered that the daughter might recover from the date when, upon the testimony, the decedent first promised to compensate her.

Samuel Pickford Hurt by a Car.

While attempting to cross Broadway, near Vesey Street, yesterday afternoon, Samuel Pickford of 29 Hart Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a southbound cable car. He narrowly escaped being crushed under the wheels. His nose was nearly torn from his face and his body was badly cut and bruised. Mr. Pickford is connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and has been with the company for [illegible].